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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 131 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1949 Price: 2 ANNAS

O... LICENCE No. XI suspended by Government... more imports now. Hasten to call at ... to make your selection of plain and ... overglazed Chintz, Veleda Tapestry ... American Pile Fabrics, Czech Cutglass-... from their rapidly diminishing stock.
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Produce More Or Accept Austerities

NO OTHER CHOICE, SAYS NEOGY

Import Policy Justified By Circumstances

NEW DELHI, June 2 (API).

MR. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, in his address to the Import Advisory Council today, maintained that India's liberal import policy of last year was the right policy in the circumstances then prevailing.

But, he said, present circumstances required a more restrictive import policy, now introduced by a revision of the Open General Licence, in order to reduce the export-import gap.

He expressed the hope that the new import policy introduced early in May would help India to keep within the limits of her foreign exchange, determined by export plus releases.

The Commece Minister declared that the "serious gap" between imports and exports—India had an adverse trade balance of Rs. 96 crores in 1948-49 excluding trade with Pakistan across land frontiers—had been caused not so much by a liberal import of consumer goods as by a larger in-take of essential commodities such as foodgrains, machinery and other capital goods, mineral oils and metals and from Pakistan, raw cotton and jute.

INEVITABLE CHANGES

"It is possible to argue", said Mr. Neogy, "that our import policy is apt to go to extremes. In 1948, we had a liberal import policy, including even dollar areas. In 1947 we tightened it up and went to the other extreme, so much so that we could not utilise our available sterling releases.

"In 1948 we went back to liberal imports from soft currency countries to an extent which far transgressed the limits of sterling releases and we are now again purusing a restrictive policy, the results of which cannot be foreseen.

"I wish you to realise that such changes are quite inevitable and in keeping with general economic fluctuations throughout the world. In the case of India, apart from these unsettling factors, we had to reckon with partition which upset many of our calculations".

The Commerce Minister declared: "Our policy must be governed strictly by the balance of payments position as revealed by experience from time to time. As circumstances often change rapidly, I cannot promise that no changes will be made in our policy in future".

A SERIOUS GAP

Giving a brief review of India's import trade in 1948-49 Mr. Neogy said that the total seaborne imports were valued at Rs. 518 crores, and increase of Rs. 120 crores over the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Seaborne exports (including re-exports) were Rs. 423 crores as against Rs. 403 crores during the previous year. The balance of trade, therefore, had been adverse to the tune of Rs. 95 crores during 12 months ending March 1949.

These figures did not include India's foreign trade with Pakistan across land frontiers for which accurate details were not available. There was reason to believe, however, that heavily weighted by imports of raw jute from East Pakistan it had also been adverse to India during this period.

If seaborne trade with Pakistan was excluded from these figures India's imports from other countries totalled Rs. 497 crores and her exports Rs. 378 crores leaving an adverse balance of Rs. 119 crores. The overall picture of the foreign trade thus showed a serious gap between exports and imports.

LITTLE LUXURY GOODS

This adverse balance was only partly due to the relaxations in the import policy and the issue of the Open General Licence for a number of industrial and consumer goods, Mr. Neogy said.

There seemed to be an impression that the liberal import policy had resulted in large imports of luxury and unessential commodities. A closer analysis of the actual import figures would show that this was far from being the case.

Certain luxury articles like wines and liquors, cigars and cigarettes, toilet requisties, silk and art silk piecegoods, were placed on the OGL in November last when import duties on these goods were substantially raised.

Detailed statistics for the five months from November to March showed that the total imports of these luxury goods were about 1.5 per cent of the total seaborne imports of India and the figure would be still lower if imports from Pakistan across the land frontiers were included.

A major portion of these imports were motor cars which could not altogether be classed as luxuries and if these were excluded from the statistics, the imports of luxury goods would amount to less than one per cent. This should sufficiently dispel the idea that the liberal import policy and the OGL had resulted in large imports of luxury and unessential goods, Mr. Neogy said.

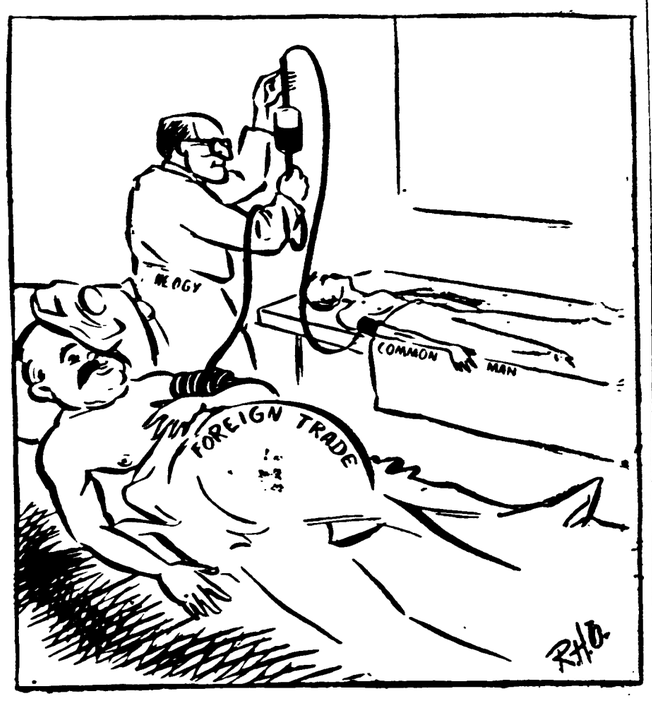
LARGE IMPORT OF ESSENTIALS

Machinery Accounts For Rs. 80 Crores

The Commerce Minister went on to give figures to show that the increase in India's adverse balance of trade had been caused not so much by the liberal import of consumer goods as by the larger imports of very essential commodities.

Of India's total imports of Rs. 497 crores during the year ending March last from countries other than Pakistan, imports of machinery accounted for Rs. 80 crores, foodgrains Rs. 66 crores, raw cotton Rs. 48 crores.

(Continued on Page 4)



"Greater efforts and sacrifices will be necessary if we are to put our foreign trade on a sound financial footing"—K. C. Neogy.

Court Not To Rely On Parchure's Confession

NOT VOLUNTARY, OPINE ALL THREE JUDGES

SIMLA, June 2 (A.P.I.).

ALL the three Judges forming the Full Bench of the East Punjab High Court, hearing the Gandhi Murder Case appeal, today expressed the view that Dr. Sadashiv Parchure's confession recorded while he was in detention in Gwalior Fort was not a voluntary one and that they were not going to rely upon it.

This statement was made while Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for Parchure was replying to prosecution arguments on the confession which he said had been "extracted from him" and should, therefore, be rejected.

Mr. Justice Khosla observed: "Even after hearing Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Chief Prosecution Counsel, I am personally of the opinion that the confession is not voluntary and I am not going to rely on it."

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram then observed that it was the view of all the Judges.

Earlier to-day Nathuram Godse pleaded for the acquittal of Gopal Godse and Dr. Parchure on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against them. As regards Apte, Nathuram Godse submitted that his death sentence be commuted to transportation for life in view of his young age and "ohter factors."

Nathuram Godse requested their lordships to reduce the sentence of Madanlal and Karkare as according to the prosecution he (Nathuram Godse) was responsible for "roping" them into the conspiracy.

Godse said that the confession of Dr. Parchure should not only be rejected but the authorities should be warned for recording it in "abnormal circumstances."

DR. LOHIA'S BAIL BOND CANCELLED

Alleged Intention To Defy Law Again

NEW DELHI, June 2 (API).—The New Delhi Resident Magistrate cancelled today the bail bonds of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and 46 Socialists and remanded them to jail custody.

Dr. Lohia and the other Socialists were arrested in New Delhi on May 25 on a charge of demonstrating in front of the Nepalese Embassy and thereby defying the Delhi District Magistrate's ban on public meetings and demonstrations.

They were let off after their arrest on executing personal bonds for Rs. 200 each and directed to appear before the Court today.

Before the commencement of the proceedings, the Magistrate told Dr. Lohia and the 46 other Socialists that the prosecution had moved for cancellation of their bail bonds. "The move for cancellation of the bail bonds", he remarked, "is based on information in the possession of the Government that the accused were engaged in dissemination of literature calculated to involve defiance of the law and that they were going to hold a public meeting in New Delhi today (Thursday) without permission."

The Magistrate added that the prosecution had also stated in its application that the Socialist Party had made clear its intention to defy the Delhi District Magistrate's ban by issuing pamphlets exhorting people to demonstrate in front of the Indian Parliament.

NOT KEEN ON RELEASE

Dr Lohia denied the allegation that the Socialist Party was exhorting people to demonstrate before the Parliament building.

Referring to the cancellation of the bail bonds, he said: "We were not very keen for release. We were asked to accept release on the excution of personal bonds. We shall be too glad to go back to jail."

The ban on public meetings and demonstrations, he added, "is a curtailment of our civil liberties. We are not prepared to submit to any degrading restriction which strikes at the very root of our fundamental rights."

The Magistrate, accepting the prayer contained in the petition of the prosecution, ordered that the bail bonds of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and the 46 Socialists be cancelled and that they be remanded to jail custody.

The case against Dr. Lohia and the other Socialists will be taken up on June 6.

NO CANVASSING

MADRAS, June 2. (A.P.I.): The Madras Government have warned their employees against canvassing for their promotion by M.L.A.'s or influential public men.

In a press note issued today the Government state that "Government servants are prohibited from bringing not only any political influence but also any other outside influence to bear upon superior authorities for the furtherance of their interests. Such attempts at canvassing will be viewed with "serious displeasure" by the Government, the press note adds.

DECREASE IN RAIN EXPECTED

BOMBAY, Thursday:

Bombay had fair weather today with occasional rains and clear sunshine. By midnight, however, the sky was clear and there was no sign of heavy downpour.

Meanwhile, the Santa Cruz Weather Station at midnight stated that there was nohing to add to their midday bulletin when they said that rains would gradually decrease in Bombay area during next 36 hours.

During the period from 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. today, Colaba recorded 11 cents of rains, while Juhu 74 cents.

The maximum temperature at Colaba was 86 degrees 5 degrees below normal, while minimum temperature was 75 degrees 5 degrees below normal.

APPEAL FOR SAMBASIVAM

Thivy Moves Privy Council

SINGAPORE, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): An appeal to the Privy Council in London on behalf of Sambasivam, 27-year-old Indian Trade Unionist, condemned to death under the Malayan Emergency Regulations for carrying firearms, was filed to-day, by Mr. J. A. Thivy, Indian Government representative in Malaya.

The appeal was filed after a last-minute air dash from Kuala Lumpur by Thivy who visited Sambasivam in Johore prison to get his signature to the appeal.

Mr. Thivy later served the appeal on the Legal Adviser and the Prime Minister of Johore State.

Mr. Thivy said that but for the appeal being filed to-day, Sambasivam's jailer would have been told to inform Sambasivam that he would be hanged on June 4.

The filing of the appeal means that the Sultan of Johore who left for Europe last Sunday, had rejected Sambasivam's mercy appeal.

Mr. Thivy is understood to be arranging for Sambasivam to engage Solicitors and deposit the requisite fees.

FIRST APPEAL FROM MALAYA

Mr. Thivy, a practising Barrister in Singapore before he became India's representative here, said that this was the first criminal appeal to be preferred to the Privy Council from Malaya. He knew two days ago that the Sultan of Johore had not acceded to Sambasivam's appeal and had since been studying the legal position.

With the concurrence of the Indian Government he decided to prefer the appeal to the Privy Council after finding that the Federation's constitution provided for such appeals. He had visited Kuala Lumpur to consult old legal friends and officials of the Malayan Federal Government on this point, he added.

Mr. Thivy, who flew from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore despite ill health, will fly back to Kuala Lumpur tomorrow, to serve appeal papers on the Registrar of the Malayan Federal Court.

He explained that the Privy Council would first determine whether Sambasivam had the right to appeal or not. Should the appeal be admitted, the Privy Council would hear it.

Capitalising A Situation

CHARGE AGAINST FRENCH GOVT.

CHANDERNAGORE, June 2 (API): Mr. Arun Chandra Dutta, member of the Administrative Council of Chandernagore in charge of information and external affairs, today charged the French Government with "insidious efforts to influence, prejudice and even sabotage" the referendum on the future of Chandernagore.

The French Government's" charges of economic blockade" of the French settlements by the India Government, Mr. Dutta said, were "obviously a political exploitation of a mere economic situation arising out of the expiry of the period of customs convention between the two Governments".

See Page 10

Status Of China's Warring Parties

LIKELY REVIEW IN PARIS

New Nationalist Premier Accepts Nomination

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).

THE future diplomatic status of the warring parties in China is likely to be reviewed in Paris during the next few days, diplomatic observers in London believe.

The arrival in Paris from China of two key personalities, Dr. T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. N. V. Roschin, Soviet Ambassador to China, and the expected arrival of a third, Dr. Sun Fo, former Premier, foreshadow top secret negotiations, it was thought.

Dr. Sun Fo, who resigned as Prime Minister last month, enjoys a special international prestige as the son of the founder and prophet of modern China, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

UNDER STUDY

Observers in London thought that presence in Paris of the Big Four Foreign Ministers was the real explanation of these three visits to the French capital. Both Dr. Sun Fo and Dr. T. V. Soong were, however, reported to have stressed that tney are travelling for purely private reasons.

While it is most unlikely that the Western Foreign Ministers will have any direct talks with Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky of the Soviet Union on future relations with the Chinese communists, there can be no doubt that this question is now under study by both East and West.

NEW PREMIER

CANTON.—Marshal Yen Hsi-Shan, former Governor of Shansi and Deputy Commander in Northern China, today accepted nomination as Prime Minister in the Chinese Nationalist Government, vacant since the resignation of Ho Ying-chin and his Cabinet on Monday.

The nomination has been approved by the Central Political Council, highest policy-making organ of the Kuomintang Government Party. The Legislative Yuan (Council) will meet to consider it tomorrow and was expected to approve it.

Observers here thought Marshal Yen's acceptance after earlier declining it, was a victory for right wing elements in the Kuomintang, who were now expected to control the new Cabinet.

U.S. TURNS DOWN SOVIET DEMAND

BERLIN, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): The United States today flatly turned down a Russian demand that west sector police be withdrawn from West Berlin railway stations—taken over to end fist and gun-fihts between striking railwaymen and Soviet zone police and Communists.

A Legislator Must Know How To Pull Strings!

NEW DELHI, May 2. (A.P.I.): President Rajendra Prasad today ruled out the expression "scoundrel" as "unparliamentary".

It was used by Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, member from Bihar, while describing what he considered to be the present qualifications of members of legislatures in democratic countries.

Mr. Prasad said: "It is considered that it is enough if a legislator knows how to pull the strings behind the screen, if he is a demagogue, if he is a professional political dancer and a scoundrel. If we want to eliminate the defects of democracy and make it a desent system of Government, some educational qualification is necessary".

Mr. Thirumala Rao (Madras) asked whether the expression "scoundrel" could be used.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: "It should not have been used, if it was used"

SATYAGRAHA IN NEPAL

Govt. Precautions

RAXAUL (Bihar), June 2 (API): The Nepali National Congress has launched a non-violent satyagraha against Nepal Government to obtain civil liberties for the people of Nepal. It is learnt here.

Mr. Gopal Prasad Upadhya, a prominent Nepali Congress worker and some others are reported to have been arrested by the Nepal Government while organising a procession in a village. They have been lodged in Gaur Jail in Nepal.

Precautionary measures have been taken by the Nepal Government in this connection. Armed pickets have been posted in areas bordering Birganj, a town within the jurisdiction of Nepal and near Raxaul in Indian territory. Curfew has been clamped down in Birganj and armed troops are moving about the town in trucks, it is learnt.

People entering Nepal territory are being searched and watched carefully before their entry in Birganj.

5-POINT PLAN FOR CONTROL OF BERLIN CITY

Western Powers' Note To Russia

PARIS, June 2 (UPA)

THE three Western powers to-day presented Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky with a formal note making specific proposals for solving the Berlin problem.

The note was given to Vyshinsky at the tenth meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers which immediately adjourned. Vyshinsky asked for time to study the note and to consult Moscow.

The Ministers then decided to meet in a secret session to-morrow to discuss the Western proposition without publicity.

To-day's developments were the first ray of hope that some kind of limited agreement among the four powers still might be reached at this conference.

The Western proposal was a five-point plan for restoring the divided city of Berlin to unified four power control after city-wide free elections.

The points were:

(1) Free elections for Berlin to be held under the electoral procedure which was applied in October 1946.

(2) As a result of that election, creation of a provisional city government with full and adequate powers of government and reservations to be agreed upon by the four powers.

(3) The elected City Assembly to draft a permanent constitution for Berlin.

(4) The four-power Kommandatura for Berlin to be reconstituted on principles to be agreed upon by this Council of Foreign Ministers.

(5) Occupation costs to be held to the minimum and agreed upon a quadripartite basis.

BEAUTIES OF INDIA

LONDON, June 1. (U. P. I.): Princess Niloufer of Hyderabad, Princess Durra Shehvar of Berar, Princess Aysha and the Maharani of Jaipur are named as four of the 10 most beautiful women that Antony Beauchamp, the London fashion photographer, has photographed.

The rest of Beauchamp's list are all women of the stage Vivien Leigh (English), Eunice Baily (English) Mrs. David Niven (Swedish), Hazel Court (English), Michele Morgan (French) and Marie Schell (Switzerland).

Distribution Of Food

CENTRE'S PLAN

NEW DELHI, June 2 (API): The Government of India have directed all the Provinces, States and Unions of States to intensify their food procurement campaign, it is learnt.

This follows the decision of the Government to stop all imports of foodrains after 1951. It also would help meeting all foodgrains deficits from surpluses available within the country.

The Government plan to make India self-sufficient in food within the next two years stresses the maximum efforts to produce food and also its distribution to the non-producing classes at reasonable price.

The Food Ministry, it is understood, is working out a basic plan for food distribution for 1950-52. The plan will lay down the maximum which the Government can give to the deficit areas during the next three years. This plan is likely to be finalised at food conference to be held here shortly.

The Provinces and the States have been asked by the Centre, it is understood, to utilise the increase in production by reducing their demands for outside assistance.

CALCUTTA, June 2 (API).—A police sub-inspector and a constable were seriously assaulted by a crowd at a public meeting in South Calcutta this evening. They were removed to hospital. No arrest has so far been made in this connection.

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S. D. Inter College Saharanpur. (1) An experienced Principal. (2) Two Lecturers in English (Double M.A's preferred). (3) One Lecturer in Physics. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Manager (4604)

Wanted immediately experienced supervisors for Structural Steel Work erection. Apply stating qualifications and experience with testimonials. Box No. 766 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately experienced formen for Steel Work with knowledge of welding, marking etc. Apply stating qualifications and experience with testimonials. Box No 767 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately Junior and Senior B.E. (Civil) Apply stating qualifications and experience with testimonials to Box No 768 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced Lino Operators. Apply with testimonials to Box No. C2 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions — Davar's College of Commerce — Enrol immediately for New Session commencing 11th June for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses viz Company Secretaries Bank Officers Accountants and General Commerce Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for enrolment and prospectus 51, Esplanade Road. (789)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Rerford German make, horizontal, cold starting, solid injection, four-stroke, single cylinder—75 H P 300 RPM and 120 H P. 240 RPM Engines from consignment afloat Apply — Unisales (India) Ltd., Beaumon Chambers, 27 33 Medows Street Bombay—1. 4647

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Dunlopillo—The Original Latex Foam Mattress, for the utmost in hygiene and comfort. Supplies available at: M/s. Good Housekeeping Co., Ltd., 38, Queen's Road, Bombay and M/s. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., 273 and 286, Hornby Road, Bombay.

3482

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN PATENT RIGHTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Proprietors of INDIAN PATENT No 32502 dated 8th May, 1945 for "IMPROVEMENTS IN TEXTILE BOBBINS AND METHODS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME." being desirous of exploiting the same in this country are prepared to grant Licences for manufacture in British India on reasonable terms Full particulars may be had on application to—

REMFRY & SON.
Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys
Calcutta

4633

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited from Motor Transport Contractors for the Government of Bombay Civil Supplies Department transport work in Bombay City and Suburbs with effect from 1-7-1949 to 31-12-1949 Tenders should be on the following basis:—

(a) Ton-mile rate the minimum distance for any one movement being taken as one mile, and

(b) (1) Rate per truck per day of 9 hours including one hour's lunch Should any truck be required on any day beyond 9 hours proportionate increase per hour will be allowed

(2) Rate per truck for half day of 5 hours

The rate shown at (b) (1) & (2) above will primarily be applicable for movements for which ton-mile rate cannot be made applicable The loading capacity of these trucks should be not less than 3-1 2 tons per truck.

2. Further particulars as well as tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned on application. The tender should reach the undersigned before noon on 7-6-1949 The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender

OFFG DIRECTOR
Govt. Transport Service
Svadeshi Mills Estate,
Queen's Road, Bombay.

(4599)

PUBLIC NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF DRAWING & CRAFTWORK.
Bombay Province, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—
(1) Clerks.

QUALIFICATIONS:—
Matriculation examination with ability to type neatly and well with a minimum speed of 25 words per minute.

DOMICILE. Candidates should have domicile in the Province of Bombay. Age should not be less than 18 and more than 25 years at the time of appointment.

Scale of Pay.— Rs. 75-5-140-E.B.-6-200 plus dearness allowance at the rate sanctioned by Government from time to time. Graduates will be given a start of Rs. 85 - p.m. and graduates with honours will be started on Rs. 95 - p.m. in the above scale.

Applications together with copies of certificates of qualifications domicile, date of birth, experience etc. should reach the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Province, Bombay on or before 21st June, 1949.

4622

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 P.M. on 17-6-1949 for Construction of an office for the Smith Shop Foreman and his Clerical Staff at Parel. Form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract, can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2 - per set Copies of drawings will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded.

4621

INDIAN PATENT RIGHTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Proprietors of INDIAN PATENT No. 22435 dated 4th May, 1935 for "IMPROVED MACHINE FOR ROLLING TEA OR THE LIKE", being desirous of exploiting the same in this country, are prepared to grant Licences for manufacture in BRITISH India on reasonable terms. Full particulars may be had on application to—

REMFRY & SONS.
Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys
Calcutta.

4632

NOTICE

SECRETARY, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR BIHAR, P.O. Hinoo, Ranchi, invites applications on or before the 1st July 1949, in the prescribed form which, along with full particulars, can be obtained from him for the posts of (1) Electrical Executive Engineer (2) Personal Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer and Chief Electrical Inspector, Bihar, in class I of Bihar Engineering Service in the scale of pay of Rs. 600-25-650-35-1000 a month. The seleted candidate for the post of Personal Assistant will also get at 20 p.c. grade pay as additional pay. Higher start within the scale may be given to candidates for both the posts. The post of Electrical Executive Engineer is permanent and pensionable but appointment can also be made on contract basis and the post of Personal Assistant is temporary, sanctioned for one year for the present. Candidates for both the posts must be graduates (of Engineering) with Electrical Engineering as main subject of any Indian University or possess qualifications recognised as equivalent and should also have fifteen years' experience in the operation and maintenance of large electric power systems, construction of H.T. lines and substations etc. Candidates for the post of Electrical Executive Engineer must have at least five years' special experience in the electrification of Government buildings and their maintenance and repairs with experience of administration of an organisation of province wide magnitude. Candidates for the post of Personal Assistant must have at least five years special experience in technical and design office of large supply undertakings dealing with designs of power stations, substations and transmission systems of extra H.T. magnitude. 4635

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA
(Advertisement No. 23)

INVITES applications on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5 - NOT LATER THAN THE 4TH JULY, 1949 for a temporary (upto 16-10-1953) post of ASSISTANT COTTON BOTANIST in P.A.S Class II. Candidates should possess B.Sc. (Agri) degree with Botany as major subject followed by post-graduate training or a degree in plant Breeding from a recognised Indian or foreign University and should have experience of cotton work particularly in raising pure seed of different varieties. Age not less than 22 and not more than 35 years (38 years in the case of scheduled caste candidates) on 4th July, 1949, relaxable in case of Government servants and in the case of War Service candidates to the extent of the period of war service. PAY: Rs. 250-25-750. Rs 200/- during probationary period for direct recruits. Women eligible Further particulars on application. 4636

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS in Form C (Lump Sum) are invited for the following work:—

Name of work	Estimated Cost Rs.	Amount of earnest money Rs.	Security Deposit Rs.	Tender fee per copy Rs.
Constructing Constabulary quarters for Police Men in Ahmedabad City (About 167 blocks. Each block consisting of six units i.e 1002 units in all)	31,76,000 -	31,800/-	1,30,000/-	10/-

2 -. The design and construction shall be according to the type design and specifications attached to the tender.

3 -. The amount of earnest money should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or the nearest Government Treasury and the treasury chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate to the extent of 20 per cent of the estimated cost or Banker's certificate of his financial stability without which the tender will not be considered.

4 -. Blank tender forms can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, Ahmedabad on payment of above noted fees during office hours on all working days from 11-6-1949 to 20-6-1949. The tenders duly filled in will be received in sealed covers by the undersigned upto 25-6-1949, 4.00 p.m. and opened in presence of the intending contractors on 27-6-1949 at 4.00 p.m.

5 -. Further details can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division during office hours on working days.

6 -. The contractor shall quote his rate per block of 6 units for the whole work as indicated on page 2 of the tender.

7 -. Any contractor who intends to quote for his own design can do so and quote his rates per block according to his design and mode of construction, subject to the condition that his design shall have (1) the floor area and (ii) all amenities as per the Government type design. Such design together with detailed plans, specifications etc., should be attached to the tender.

Government reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefore and does not bind itself to accept the lowest.

N. C. BULSARA,
Superintending Engineer,
North Gujarat Circle.
Lal Darwaja,
Ahmedabad, 1st June, 1949.

4641

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION SIMLA
(Advertisement No. 24)

INVITES applications on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/- not later than the 1st July, 1949 for a temporary post of OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY, EAST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The incumbent will in due course be appointed as Secretary. Candidates should be Law Graduates or Barristers-at-Law, preferably with at least 8 years' experience in a supervisory capacity involving practical knowledge of Secretariat Administration, Parliamentary Procedure and Rules of Legislative Assembly. Age not above 40 years (43 years for Scheduled Castes candidates) on 1-5-1949, relaxable in favour of Government servants and also to the extent of period of 'war-service' in case of war service candidates. Women eligible. PAY: Rs. 1000-50-1250. Further particulars on application. 4637

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Engineer in charge of the Public Workers Department in the scale of Rs. 300-20-500-E.B. 20-600 plus Rs. 125/- conveyance allowance per month and dearness allowance sanctioned by the Municipality from time to time. A higher initial salary in the prescribed scale will be given to a really deserving candidate. The candidate must have atleast passed the B.E. (Civil) or any other equivalent examination. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and other particulars together with testimonials should reach the U/S on or before 1st July, 1949. The appointment will be made on probation for one year in the first instance with chances of permanency on approved service thereafter. The post is pensionable according to the Municipal Rules.

T. R. DESAI,
Chief Officer.
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 1st June, 1949.

4643

NOTICE

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE in announcing that Messrs. BRANDON & CO., LTD., Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed as our SOLE DISTRIBUTORS for whole of India for the sale of high class Acme Confectionery from 1st of June, 1949. Modi Confectionery Works, Modinagar, U. P.

4548

MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES
NOTICE OF TENDER

SEALED LUMP SUM TENDERS based on Bills of Quantities are invited by the Chief Engineer Southern Command, Poona for the work of "Provision of Accommodation for a Wireless Transmitting Station for Headquarters Southern Command, at Poona" which is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

Only Contractors borne on M.E.S. approved list and within whose financial limit the work lies will be permitted to Tender. Applications from other contractors will also be considered, provided the Chief Engineer is satisfied as to their suitability, and if selected they will be required to enlist themselves on MES approved list.

Applications for Tenders Forms must be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, on or before 14th June 1949.

Tender Documents will be issued on or after 27th June 1949 and will be received by 19th July 1949.

Drawings and other tender documents will be open for inspection of Tenderers at the office of C.E.S.C. Poona, during Office hours (4614)

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY
Tender No. 2/2028/4
Dated 31-5-1949.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for Foundation type A to I.R.S. (S) drawing No. S 3529—275 Nos.
2. The drawing can be had on payment from the office of Chief Controller of Standardization, Central Standards Office for Railways, New Delhi.
3. Tenderers are required to use their own raw material and the Quota certificate will be issued for replenishment of stocks only when available.
4. Delivery earliest possible f.o.r. despatching station.
5. Quotations in sealed envelopes superscribed with above tender No. and words "Foundation type A" should be submitted in tenderer's own form to reach the undersigned by 30-6-49 and will be opened on the following day at 14 hours.

for CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
(Stores), Delhi.

4634

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
Bombay Mutual Building,
Fort, — Bombay.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., will be held at the Office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1949 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors, the audited Balance Sheet and Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 1948.
2. To confirm the donation of a sum of Rs. 2,500/- to Gandhi National Memorial Fund.
3. To approve the appointment of Mr. Akbar N. Chinoy as a Director in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. A. Brelvi.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. A. H. Wadia and Mr. Akbar N. Chinoy who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
T. C. KAPUR
Manager.
Bombay, 1st June, 1949.

4642

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT,
Secretariat, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the temporary post of Deputy Head Accountant under the Provincial Textile Controller.

SCALE:—Rs. 210-15-300 plus dearness allowance.

QUALIFICATION:—
(1) B. Com. with 5 years' standing, or
(2) candidate with good accounting qualifications with at least 5 years' experience in civil or Military Accounts Office as Superintendent, Senior Accountant or Divisional Accountant, or
(3) Registered Accountant with good commercial experience.

AGE:—Below 35 years.
DOMICILE:—Bombay domicile essential.

Applications with details, in brief, regarding age, qualification, domicile, etc. should be forwarded to the Provincial Textile Controller, 6-A Cooperage, Fort Bombay, so as to reach him not later the 11th June 1949.

S. M. MOGRE,
Establishment Officer,
Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay.
Date: 3-6-1949. (4647)

PUBLIC NOTICES

LICENSE FOR PATENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the proprietor of the following patents are desirous of giving licenses for the exploitation of these patents in India:

No. 32748 of 1945 title: 'Improvement in Dual Release Mechanism.

No. 32749 of 1945 title: "Improvement in quick Release Harness."

Enquiries regarding terms may please be made from:

L. S. DAVAR & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
Norton Buildings, Calcutta.

4644.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THERE IS A CHANGE in our present telephone numbers. The new Telephone numbers are 30823 and 30824. 4638

G.I.P. RLY — NOTICE
BOMBAY SUBURBAN PASSENGER TICKETS

WITH EFFECT from July 1, 1949, through single and return journey tickets for classes 'One' and 'Three' will be issued from stations Sewri, Vadala Road and King's Circle on the Harbour Branch on the G.I.P. Railway Via Mahim to stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway south of Dadar (Elphinstone Road to Church Gate both inclusive.) Return tickets will be issued at 'Two' single journey fares for both class 'One' and class 'Three.' Passengers' luggage will also be booked between these stations.

4646

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons of Bombay domicile and non-Muslim displaced persons from Pakistan for the post of a Prohibition Publicity Officer in the Directorate of Publicity, Bombay, in the pay scale of Rs. 250-10-320 plus dearness allowance admissible under the rules. The post has been sanctioned up to 28th February, 1950, but is likely to be continued beyond that date.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should possess (a) degree of a recognised University, (b) should have sound knowledge of at least one of the regional languages viz., Marathi, Gujarati or Kannada (c) should have knowledge of publicity work and (d) not less than five years' experience in Journalism.

Candidates should not be more than 35 years of age on 1st June 1949.

Applications stating age, qualifications etc., should reach the Director of Publicity, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before 15th June 1949. 4639

AUCTION SALES

In accordance with sections 88, and 184 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 and under instruction from the Collector of Customs Bombay MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1949 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the New Custom House Ballard Road confiscated goods such as Unclaimed Baggage, Personal effect, Air freight parcels, 8 c/s Motor Piston rings, and Miscellaneous goods etc. etc.

DISPOSALS AUCTION

AUCTION SALE OF APPOX. 1 LAKH GUNNY BAGS, and 6 tons iron hoops, by order of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, on Monday 6th June, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), at No. 8 Shed Alexandra Dock, Bombay. Auction Sale of Electric equipment, switches, carbon, and misc. stores on 8th June, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), at R.I.N. Depot, Vikhroli. Terms: 25 %cash deposit. For catalogues apply to: CRAWFORD & CO., 132 Apollo St., Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Government Auctioneers,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE on Sunday, 5-6-'49, at 10-30 A.M., at 23, Queens Road, (opp: Charni Rd. Stn.), teak household furniture, H M V AC 8 rec. changer Radiogram, steel cupboards, AC Refrigerators, table fans AC, MOTOR CARS, etc. ON VIEW. Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO. Tel: 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL U/S. STORES

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner Bombay M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction (to-day) FRIDAY 3-6-49 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo:— C.I. & W.I. scrap about 20 and 12 tons, 4/5 and 40 gallons drums galv. sheets and pipes, manganese steel scrap, ghemellas, buckets, barrels, pickaxes, Powaras, showels, steel pipes, etc. (Today) FRIDAY, 3-6-49 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Foras Road, Municipal Work Shop:—4/5 & 40-45 gallons drums kerosene tins, tyres, tubes, and lamps etc. Terms: 50 p.c. Cash deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

ADULTERATION OF WHITE OIL WITH EDIBLE OILS

Bombay Govt. To Tighten Preventive Measures

BOMBAY, Thursday.

RECENTLY cases have been brought to the notice of the Government where merchants have been mixing white oil with other edible oils such as sweet oil, cocoanut oil, etc., and selling the adulterated mixture as genuine edible oil.

With a view to ascertaining whether there is a widespread adulteration of white oil or merely a panic, the Government got the samples analysed at the Public Health Laboratory, Poona. The results of this analysis have revealed that the complaints are fairly well founded, so as to justify the necessary preventive measures.

The Government would like to point out in this connection, that provisions already exist in the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, and the rules made thereunder for the prevention of adulteration of white oil with edible oils. With a view to preventing such malpractices, the Government is also considering the suggestions for enhancing the penalties prescribed under the Act. The Government has already instructed the local bodies who have applied the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act to their areas, to send a large number of samples to the Public Health Laboratory, Poona, for analysis with the object of detecting adulteration and taking necessary action thereafter against the offenders. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has also been similarly requested to take action under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration of Articles of Food Rules to check this evil.

PENAL ACTION

The Police Officers will take cognizance of such offences whenever they come or are brought to their notice and take necessary action under sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code. The Director of Public Health will also issue general instructions to the Public Health Department staff and also invite the local bodies of the area in which the Act is not in operation, to bring such offences to the notice of Police Officers to enable them to take necessary action against the defaulters. Members of the general public can also apprise the Police Authorities of such malpractices for taking suitable action.

LOWERING WAGES OF WORKERS

Mr. Asoka Mehta Calls It Callous

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in the course of a statement, says:

"The Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is reported to have suggested to further India's export trade, lowering of wages of workers. In the light of known facts such a suggestion can only be called callous.

"The 'Eastern Economist', which by no stretch of imagination, can be deemed to be hostile to capitalists or partial to Labour, has shown that between 1939-40 to 1947-48 though the money-income of an industrial worker has gone up from Rs. 287.5 to Rs. 728.4 his real wage has "gone down" from 287.5 to 249.5, and the decline has been consistent. The share of National wealth going to a worker today is less than before the war. If, notwithstanding this increased sacrifice on his part, our trade languishes, the responsibility for it is on the traders and on the chronic inefficiency of the Government."

REPRESENTATION OF MERGED STATES

"Nomination No Good"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, in the course of a statement to the press, writes: "Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has announced that the strength of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, when it meets at Poona during August, will be 240. The increase in the strength would be brought about by the representation given to the people of the States recently merged in the province of Bombay. He further suggests that these representatives will be nominated. Over a third of the House will consist of nominated persons.

"Such nomination of members is a denial of people's rights and a serious encroachment on the fundamental liberties of the people. The people have an inherent and inalienable right to demand election of members. After all the essence of democracy is no taxation without elected representation.

"The refusal to hold elections comes with ill grace when it is realised that in a number of by-elections recently the Congress party has lost. The people must be given an opportunity to elect their representatives...."

REWARD TO VILLAGE OFFICERS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Special meritorious services rendered by the village officers and servants in the field of public health are to be rewarded by the Government of Bombay. It has, therefore, instituted two cash rewards of Rs. 20 each to be given to two village officers in each Division who have done good public health work during the year. Similarly two cash rewards of Rs. 10 each will be given to two village servants in each Division for doing specially meritorious work.

Rent Control Act Applied To Chikodi

Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been applied in Chnkodi village in the Belgaum District to all the premises let for residential purposes.

HOLIDAY CAMPS FOR TEACHERS

Provision For Recreation And Education

BOMBAY, Thursday.—The Government of Bombay has decided to provide camping facilities to the Primary and Secondary teachers during the vacations, in order that they may be able to get recreation, improve their health, and acquire a spirit of fellowship. The camps are not intended to be merely recreational. Educational facilities at the camps will be provided by the officers of the Education Department who will give lectures, organise discussion groups, show educational films and teach simple craft work.

The organisation of five such camps was sanctioned during 1948-49, while eight camps will be organised during the year 1949-50.

The Government will provide free accommodation, utensils, furniture, the pay of servants who may be employed and other incidental expenses of the camp. The teachers will bear their own messing charges. The travelling allowance expenses, in the case of Secondary teachers, will be met by the teachers or the schools concerned and in the latter case expenditure on this account will be admitted for Government grant. Travelling Allowance expenses of primary teachers, in the case of District School Board teachers and in the case of teachers of authorised Municipalities, if such Municipalities decline to bear this expenditure, will be borne by the Government.

EXTENSION OF BUILDINGS

Govt.'s Advice To Municipalites

BOMBAY, Thursday:

On reviewing the housing problem and considering the representations received from the public, the Government of Bombay thinks that the municipalities in the Bombay Suburban District should relax their respective building bylaws, as has been done by the Government in respect of the buildings constructed on the Government lands in the City of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, so as to permit the construction of an additional storey over the existing buildings on municipal lands and those proposed to be built on the municipal lands, subject, of course, to the minimum requirements of light and air.

The Collector of Bombay Suburban in the Bombay Suburban District District has therefore, been requested to impress upon the municipalities the desirability of granting this concession of vertical extension of buildings in their areas and to induce them to amend their building bylaws for that purpose. Before granting permission for the construction of an additional storey the local authorities will however, satisfy themselves in each case that the building on which an additional storey is proposed to be constructed is strong enough to bear the load.

The permission of the Controller of Buildings will also however be obtained by the landlords concerned before adding one or more additional storeys.

Protection To Wartime Industries

BOMBAY, Thursday:

In the press communique dated 6th May, 1949, it was announced that the question of continuance of protection to certain wartime industries after 31st March 1950 is being considered by the Board and a questionnaire for producers had been framed in respect of those industries. The Board has since prepared questionnaires for importers and consumers also. These questionnaires are ready for issue. Interested parties, who desire that their views should be considered by the Board, may obtain copies of the questionnaire from the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Contractor Building (3rd floor), Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Following are the wartime industries which would be examined by the Board: (1) Non-ferrous metals, (2) Wood Screws, (3) Starch, (4) Glucoe, (5) Cocoa powder and chocolate, (6) Plywood and tea-chests, (7) Cotton and hair belting, (8) Steel Belt Lacing, (9) Ferro-silicon, (10) Photo-chemicals, (11) Antimony, (12) Phosphates and Phosphoric Acid (13) Bichromates, (14) Calcium Chloride, (15) Potasium Permanganate, (16) Sewing machines, (17) Stearic Acid and Oleic Acid, (18) Dry Battery.

Musical Concert At Y. M. C. A.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A recorded programme of jazz, swing and popular music can be heard at the Wodehouse Road Y. M. C. A. tomorrow at 7 p. m. The programme arranged by the Bombay Swing Club and the United States Information Service, will include the latest recordings of such bands as the Rudi Blesh Orchestra, Eddie Condon Jazz Concert, Louis Armstrong and All-Star Band, Duke Ellington Orchestra and others. Mr. Wayne M. Hartwell Cultural Affairs Officer, USIS, Bombay will give a running commentary on the programme. Admission is free and open to all.

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INDIA'S PREMIER THEATRE
METRO
Every seat a cool retreat
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Also Sunday Morn. at 10
2nd LAUGH WEEK
Red Skelton
in M.G.M.'s
A SOUTHERN YAKEE

From TODAY!
HIND-MATA
PAREL
Daily 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee Sat. Sun. 12 p.m.
A Picture for everybody
AINA PICTURE
GRAHASTI
Sulochana Chatterjee. Yakub. Kuldip. Mirza Musraj
Advance 10 to 12 & 4 to 8

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Jeth Shud 7, 2005
Muslim Shaban 5, 1368
Parsi Deh 4, 1318
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m.
Sunset 7-13 p.m.
Hightide: 04-14, 17-04
Lowtide 10-05, 23-52

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE Weekly meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall to-day, 3 p.m. (B.T.)

INDIAN INSCE COMPANIES ASSN: Annual general meeting, Assn. Office, Industrial Assce Bldg., Fort, to-day, 4-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS Lecture on 'The Earth Chain,' Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain, Fort, to-day, 6-15 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP. Meeting in aid of World Government, Greens, to-day, 6-30 p.m.

YMCA United States Information Services will present recorded programme of music with commentary, YMCA, Wodehouse Road, to-day, 7 p.m.

WEATHER

POONA, June 2 (API): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours till June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on June 2, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 99 81 T 0 0; Ajmer 98 69 1 4 1.6 plus 1 6; Allahabad 96 81 0 0 minus 0.1; Bangalore 86 68 0 0 minus 0 3; Baroda 103 83 0 0 minus 0 1; Bhopal 97 78 0 0 minus 0.1; Bhuj 101 84 0 0 0; BOMBAY 87 75 5.7 7.1 plus 0.7; Calcutta 95 77 T 0 minus 0.5; Calicut 99 75 1.3 4 4 plus 3 3; Cuttack 107 76 0 1 0 1 minus 0.3; Dehra Dun 97 64 1 5 1 5 plus 1.4; Delhi 98 76 0 0.1 0; Gwalior 105 85 0 0 —. Hyderabad (Dn) 99 78 0 0 minus 0 2; Indore 94 66 46 5 0 plus 4 9, Jaipur 92 74 T 0.5 plus 0 5. Lahore 79 70 0 2 0 2 minus 0 2. Lucknow 96 89 0 0 0; Madras 96 74 1 3 1 6 plus 1.5. Mysore 84 69 0 1 1 plus 0 9; Ootacamund — 54 0 0 2 minus 0 3. Pachmarhi 86 72 T 0 0; Patna 87 75 0 0 minus 0 1; Poona 89 74 T 0 1 minus 0 2; Quetta 98 60 0 0 0; Ranchi 89 70 0 2 0 5 plus 0 4; Sholapur 99 74 0 1 0 1 minus 0 1. Surat 96 79 T 0 minus 0.1; Vizagapatam 98 83 0 0 minus 0.2.

Following is the daily weather summary for Thursday, June 2:—

The trough of low pressure off Kathiawar coast persists and the advance of the monsoon in the Konkan is maintained. In association with a western disturbance moving across the north of the country, moist air has been drawn up into Rajputana and the East Punjab where fairly widespread thundershowers have occurred.

Rainfall has also been widespread in Malabar, the Konkan, the East Central Provinces, in and near the hills of the West United Provinces, in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Thundershowers have occurred locally in West Bengal and Bihar and at a few stations in Madhyabharat, the West Central Provinces and South-East Madras.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF JUNE 3: Rainfall will be widespread along the West Coast of the peninsula with locally heavy falls in the South Konkan. Fairly widespread thundershowers will occur in East Rajputana, Madhyabharat, the North Central Provinces, Vindya Pradesh, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. There will be local rain in Mysore and Assam and local thundershowers in the East Punjab, the West United Provinces, Bihar and West Bengal. Scattered thundershowers are likely over the rest of the country.

No Prospect Of Settlement In Sweepers' Strike

KHER REJECTS CORPORATORS' PLEA TO MEET SANGH LEADERS

BOMBAY, Thursday:

A FIFTY-MINUTE conference this evening between Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, and five members of the Ad Hoc Committee formed by the Corporation's Opposition parties to settle the 20-days-old sweepers' strike failed to produce any results.

It was understood the Premier expressed his inability to accede to the Committee's request to Government to permit its members to interview the three office-bearers of the Municipal Sweepers' Kamgar Sangh in jail.

At the conclusion of the abortive meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee members said Mr. Kher had "flatly rejected" the interview plea but declined to give further particulars of the discussions, saying that they had come to an agreement with the Premier not to furnish details of the talks to the press.

The conference was also attended by Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government.

All the Ad Hoc Committee members, however, indicated that the result of the talks was a "foregone conclusion." They said they would confer among themselves on Friday "to chalk out our future plan of action."

The five members of the Committee who had talks with Mr. Kher were Mr. Naushir Bharucha, Mr. Dinkar Desai, Mr. Rohit Dave, Mr. R. D. Bhandare and Mr. Hirjibhai Patel. Mr. M. Harris, a sixth member, was not present. The Committee was formed by the Opposition parties of the Corporation after a special "in camera" meeting of the House during the early stage of the sweepers' strike, failed to produce an all-party formula for bringing the strikers back to work.

Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, told newspapermen earlier in the day that the strike situation remained unchanged. "There is nothing fresh to report," he said.

There were no incidents till the evening.

KHER GOES ROUND BOMBAY

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, who went round the Bombay city this morning, to inspect the sanitary conditions, expressed the opinion that the Municipality was tackling the problem very satisfactorily and the sweepers's strike was not likely to affect its efficiency and normal conditions in the city would revail in less than a week.

The Premier, who was accompanied by Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary, Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. N. V. Modak, Municipal Engineer, spent nearly two hours inspecting the sanitary conditions in different parts of the city.

The Premier visited the Crawford Market and found that the fruit and vegetable sections there were clean. Proceeding from there along Monammad Ali Road, Mr. Kher spent nearly half an hour inspecting the working of the flexible rod, a new contrivance introduced by the Municipality to clean the manholes, in a lane called Peer Khan Street. Later, he inspected the working of a crane which cleared the pits speedily and efficiently. The Municipality it is learnt has also ordered machinery which will mechanise the whole process of drainage and cleaning sewers.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR CIVILIANS

Classes To Start In City On June 6

BOMBAY, Thursday.

With a view to inculcating a sense of discipline among the people, the Indian Army has started voluntary classes for civilians to receive simple military training. In Bombay, this scheme will start functioning from Monday, June 6. Members of the public who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity should report at 6-30 a.m. every Monday at the following addresses:

(1) HQ 1st Bombay Bn. National Cadet Corps, Cross Maidan, A.F.I. Buildings, Dhobi Talao.
(2) HQ 3rd Bombay Bn. National Cadet Corps, Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga.

The object of the scheme is primarily to afford an opportunity to the man in the street to become a self-disciplined citizen. There is no age restriction and training will be purely voluntary. The courses will be spread over 6 periods of one hour each and will consist of simple physical training, squad drill without rifles and lectures on sanitation, hygiene and discipline in general. Initially a training period will be from 6-30 to 7-30 every morning except Sundays. A fresh course for a different batch of volunteers will start each Monday. It is proposed to train every week a batch of 150 volunteers at the Cross Maidan and a batch of 100 volunteers at Matunga.

It is hoped that the scheme, of which the people are expected to take the fullest advantage, will go a long way in making them more conscious of their civic responsibilities. Bodies of men made to march about, turn left or right, salute and halt on words of command given by an officer will naturally produce an instinctive habit in such 'drilled' people of strictly obeying orders. A free course of military drill, besides helping men to walk straight and talk straight will incidentally help them also to think straight.

NEW EMPIRE
AIR CONDITIONED LUXURY
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
JUNGLE KILLER AT LARGE!
Action studded scenes one after another....and a suspense story that never stops its thrills.
DRUMS ALONG THE AMAZON
with
GEORGE BRENT, VERA RALSTON, BRIAN AHERNE, CONSTANCE BENNETT
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10
Double feature action programme
UNEXPECTED GUEST and THE MARAUDERS

Obey that Impulse!
TYRONE POWER · GENE TIERNEY
that Wonderful URGE
Directed by ROBERT B. SINCLAIR · Produced by FRED KOHLMAR
STRAND Daily: 3-15, 6-15 & 9-15

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CHANDRA LEKHA
HINDI
at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE and CITY LIGHT
BOMBAY
A PICTURE FULL OF RACY ROMANCE, GRIPPING INTRIGUES, FIERCE FIGHTS & SCENIC SPLENDOUR
THE GRANDEST SHOW SPECTACLE EVER MADE FOR THE INDIAN SCREEN—
Also at AHMEDABAD—KRISHNA & CINEMA DE FRANCE
BARODA—MOHAN; BELGAUM, HUBLI, INDORE, NAGPUR, POONA, SHOLAPUR, SURAT, etc.
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OPENING TODAY AT 3 30 P.M. at 2 THEATRES!
ONLY SARAT BABU
Author of DEVDAS could write it'
ONLY NEW THEATRES
Creators of classics can produce it'
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EXCELSIOR Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9 30 p.m. (Adv Bkgs 9-30 to 1-30 2 30 to 7-30)
MINERVA Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Sun. 12-30 (Adv 10 to 12)

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A story that will make you weep and laugh and stir your emotions
AMBICA FILMS
ANOKHA PYAR
Music: ANIL BISWAS
From TODAY at
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3 15, 6-15, 9-15 Sun. 12
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Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30.
Sat. & Sun. 1 p.m.
An EVERGREEN Release

Great Pandit Khatthastri's Terrific Trick!
Starring:—
SURAIYA
SHYAM & OMPRAKASH
Produced & Directed by:—
M. SADIO
4th Combined Week at—
RATAN PICTURES' UNUSUAL MUSICOMEDY
CharDin
ROXY Daily: 3-15, 6-15 & 9-15. Sun. & Hol. 12-30 (Adv. 9-30 to 12: 4 to 6).
JAI-HIND & RIVOLI
Daily: 12-30, 3-30, 6-30, 9-30. (A LIBERTY Pictures Release)
Daily: 1, 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m. (Adv Bkgs. 10 to 2 & 4 to 9)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN APRIL

Conciliation Proceedings

BOMBAY, Thursday:

FORTY-SIX industrial disputes were amicably settled through the intervention of the Conciliators in Bombay Province, during April 1949, both under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946 and outside it, while in 52 disputes no settlement could be arrived at betweeen the parties.

Proceedings in 34 cases were dropped by the parties, eight were discontinued as the parties had entered into submission and one case was proceeded with, as the notice of change was defective.

Out of the 136 disputes that came up for conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, during the month, 94 were from the Cotton Textile Industry, 21 from the Silk Industry, nine from the banking concerns, five from the sugar industry, three from the hosiery textile industry and two each from the textile processing and woollen textile industries. Forty-eight of the disputes arose in Bombay City, 46 in Ahmedabad, 15 in Sholapur, six in Khandesh and the remaining 21 in other centres in the Province.

DEMANDS

Demands concerning pay, allowance and bonus figured prominently among the causes, leading to 51 disputes, while questions concerning employment, leave and hours of work accounted for the remaining 85 disputes.

Conciliation was successful in 24 disputes under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, while no settlement could be brought about in 31 cases. Of the remaining, 12 cases were withdrawn, the proceedings in nine cases were discontinued, as in eight cases, the parties agreed to refer these disputes to arbitration and in one the notice of change was defective.

Out of 167 conciliation cases outside the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, intervention was successful in 22 disputes. In 21 disputes, the parties were not agreeable to a compromise, while in 22 cases the matter was not pursued further.

Issues relating to pay, allowance and bonus contributed to 107 of these disputes, while issues such as employment, leave and hours of work to the other 60.

With the formation of three joint committees during the month of April, the total number of registered joint committees rose to 80. Of these three committees, two were formed in textile concerns, one each at Bombay and Poona and the remaining one in the electricity generating concern at Surat.

TRADE UNIONS

Fifteen trade unions were registered in Bombay Province during the month under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, bringing the total number of registered trade unions in the Province to 457.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The industrial dispute between the Mukund Iron and Steel Works, Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Showers In Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 2.—Peasants of Gujarat felt greatly relieved by early showers of rain in Ahmedabad city, Kaira district, Broach district, Surat and other parts.

This morning it rained 16 cents and the farmers are now looking forward to the setting in of monsoon.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Friday June 3.

BOMBAY—A

244 metres (1,231 kc.s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc s)

7-30 a.m. Haji Mohammad Bhajan 7-45 Janardan G Shinde Sitar 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Baba Altekar Bhajan 8-45 News (G)

244 metres (1,231 kc.s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc s)

12-45 p.m Musical Interlude 12-50 Husna Banoo 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As In Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Great Artists

244 metres (1.231 kc. s) 31.41 metres (9.550 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.; 41.44 metres (7.240 kc s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 Vasundhara Shreekhande 5-30 As In Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Bhalchandra Manjrekar (Bhajan) 6-30 Husna Banoo 6-45 Janardan G. Shinde (Sitar) 7-0 Topic Of Day 7-10 Local 7-15 Avadabai Sangekar 7-45 Jalsa 8-0 Haji Mohammad 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As In Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As In Bombay B 10-0 Joe Daniels And His Hot Shots 10-15 Ken Mac's Band.

BOMBAY—B

353 metres (850 kc s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As In Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Avadabai Sangekar 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Husna Banoo

353 metres (850 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-45 p.m As In Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Baban Manjrekad 1-10 Geetavali 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Mahila Mandal.

353 metres (850 kc s) 41.44 metres (7.240 kc s) from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.48 metres (4.880 kc s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m

5-0 As In Bombay A 5-30 Janardan G. Shinde (Sitar) 5-45 Baba Altekar (Bhajan) 6-0 Baban Manjrekar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-15 As In Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Baba Altekar (Bhajan) 8-30 Talk (M) 8-45 Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandal 9-0 Vasundhara Shreekhande 9-30 Haji Mohammad (Bhajan) 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk (E) 10-0 "Muzaffar Shah" 10-30 Avadabai Sangekar.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 metres (1,200 kc s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Khayal Vilambit Aur Drut 8-46 News (G)

6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 P. T. Dindorkar (Bansari) 6-25 Chunilal Keval Bhagat And Party (Bhajan) 6-35 Gramjane Mate 6-35 Majur Bhaiyo Mate (From Ahmedabad).

326.1 metres (920 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. Film Songs 7-15 Topic Of Day 7-25 Interlude 7-30 P. T. Dindorkar (Bansari) 7-45 Abdul Samad Maulavi And Party 8-0 Ghazal 8-10 Local 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme (From Delhi) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Film Songs 9-30 Chunilal Keval Bhagat And Party (Bhajan) 9-45 Khayal Vilambit Aur Drut 10-15 Abdul Samad Maulavi And Party.

Most employers recognise the necessity for canteens—but many do not know how a canteen should be started. The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, backed by extensive practical experience of canteen planning and administration, offers a competent advising service, free. Designs for dining halls, kitchens, preparation rooms; counsel on equipment including modern appliances for gas or electric operation—these are immediately available to all recognised employers of labour, including Government. These plans are highly detailed and even cover such points as the standardisation of utensils. There is no better service available in the country. Why not join the ranks of firms who have used this service with such good results?
Special pamphlets and brochures on technical aspects of canteen planning and management are supplied free to recognised employers of labour on application to the Commissioner for India, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, 31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.
INSERTED BY THE INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

LIPTON'S means Good Tea

FILMS TO SEE THIS WEEK

"ADVENTURES OF DON JUAN"

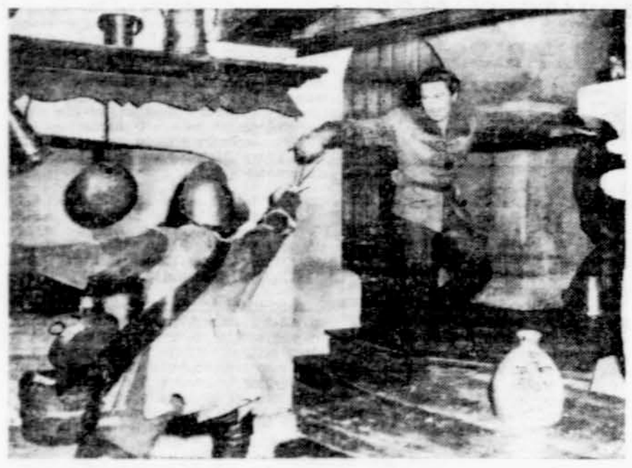
At The Regal

Warner Brothers' lush Technicolor romance, "Adventures of Don Juan" starring the swashbucking Errol Flynn and the beautiful new find Viveca Lindfors is an epic done in the grand manner. It opens this Friday at the Regal.

As the legendary lover, swordsman and saviour of the throne of Spain, Flynn is dashing, daring and delectable. Miss Lindfors, queenly in stately garb of breath-taking golds and velvets, makes a regal team-mate stand out. The story teems with duels, towering sets and opulence. Don Juan comes to the Spanish court with a reputation for romance. The queen really attracts him and when enemies close in, Don is there to protect her. There is a steady flow of romantic episodes plus an interwoven plot of court scandals.

A highlight is the scene of attack on the palace with Flynn and company slashing out at the guards in a free-for-all swordplay. A fire then breaks out and through the Technicolor magic the scene ends in a brilliant and exciting colour display.

Robert Douglas lends good support as the villain. Other prominent supporters are Alan Hale who plays Flynn's buddy and Romney Brent as the weakling king.



The dashing Errol Flynn in Warners' romantic thriller "Adventures of Don Juan" at the Regal.

"DRUMS ALONG THE AMAZON"

At The New Empire

A moment of terror which led to a lifetime of strangeness! Republic's "Drums Along the Amazon" starring George Brent, Vera Ralston, Brian Aherne and Constance Bennett, which opens at the Empire to-day, is packed with action, thrills and chills. It is woven round a most unusual theme, and this daring film offers an evening of stimulating entertainment for discriminating audiences.

The story opens in a mysterious and elusive setting—the dim reaches of the Amazon River where anything natural and super-natural may happen. Christine Ridgeway, an excitingly beautiful huntress, races through the dense jungle to rescue the passengers of a crashed plane. One of its occupants is the handsome and wealthy Jim Warburton, who falls in love with her. But, to the gratification of his feminine companion, Christine repurses and flees from Jim's attentions. During Jim's subsequent pursuit of the evasive Christine, a series of flash-backs reveal that Christine has been strangely cursed by a malady which appears to be a blessing, but which is actually a tragedy.

George Brent in "Drums Along the Amazon".

This 86-minute Republic film is a first class thriller.

FUNNYMAN SKELTON HELD OVER

At The Metro

Gagster Red Skelton has been bound over (we mean, held over) at the Metro Cinema for another week in "A Southern Yankee." Query: When two redheads get together, what happens? Answer: Civil war! Flaming-tressed Arlene Dahl plays leading lady to red-thatched Skelton—and you have a topdrawer screamer.

WHAT'S WHERE in Bombay

REGAL:
"The New Adventures of Don Juan!" starring Errol Flynn and Viveca Lindfors

NEW EMPIRE:
"Drums Along The Amazon" George Brent, Vera Ralston, Brian Aherene, Constance Bennett.

METRO:
"A Southern Yankee" starring Red Skelton

STRAND:
"That Wonderful Urge" starring Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney.

BANDRA:
"Wild Harvest".

"THAT WONDERFUL URGE"

At The Strand

Hilarious entertainment is the fare for you this week at the Strand Cinema, with Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney and Director Robert Sinclair in Twentieth Century Fox's romantic comedy "That Wonderful Urge."

This gay and happy story deals with a reporter (Tyrone) who snoops a bit too closely into the private life of a wealthy heiress (Gene). She gets even with him by announcing that she is going to marry the scoop-hunter and that she has given him a million-dollar dowry. The astonished Tyrone is promptly sacked by his editor and rival newspapers hold up the news-gathering gold-digger to ridicule. Tyrone is put on the spot, but manages finally to prove to the world that the heiress was playing a hoax, only to find that the hoax turned out in the end to be too true.

There is excellent support to the two stars from a distinguished cast.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF FILMS

(By Harold Heffernan)

HOLLYWOOD: Carping critics are quick to jump on the movies for alleged evil influences on the minds of young and old alike, but they seldom give a pat on the back for the numberless lessons films point up in good citizenship.

One of those rare occasions when the screen is handed a little indirect credit comes with the release of "A Letter to Three Wives," by 20th Century-Fox. So well did educational groups throughout the country like the 75-word speech of Kirk, Douglas, a teacher, to his ambitious wife, Ann Sothern, in one episode of that movie that they're writing the studio for verbatim reprints.

It's a forceful little tribute to the loyalty of the American public-school teachers in sticking by their important tasks although grossly underpaid—but nevertheless is still only one of hundreds of fine messages pounded tellingly into the minds of movie audiences every day.

Here is the word-for-word reply of Teacher Douglas to Wife, Sothern, who scolds him when he refuses to desert his teaching job for one more lucrative and glamorous:

"What would happen, do you think, if we'd all quit? Who'd teach the kind? Who would open their minds and hearts to the real glories of the human spirit, past and present? Who'd help them look to the future? Radio sponsors? Movie producers? Comic strips?

"At that, I've been luckier than most what with book reviews, articles—and summer courses. Even without what you have earned I have managed to keep our heads above water."

The movie business does stumble at times over poor stories and its own misguided characters who get into trouble, but on the whole where can you find such a universally potent purveyor of the better ways to live?.. NANA.

4 AIR COMPANIES RUN ON PROFIT DURING 1948

NEW DELHI, June 2 (API): Four out of eight air companies running internal services made a profit during 1948 as against only one in the previous year, it was learnt here today.

One of the concerns made a net profit of Rs. 9.85 lakhs after providing for taxation. As against this, another concern suffered a loss of Rs. 8.93 lakhs. The profit or loss of every other company was less than four lakhs.

The "indirect subsidy" given to air companies by way of rebate of half the customs duty on aviation spirit, which came into effect from April 1, amounts to about Rs. 42 lakhs a year.

Five Killed In Election Clash

MADHUBANI (Bihar) June 2 (API) Five persons were killed and 70 others injured in a clash yesterday at village Mohiuddin Nagar in Samastipur subdivision of Darbhanga district between supporters of two rival candidates in the District Board Election.

It is learnt that the clash occurred at the local polling booth. Seven of the injured are reported to be lying in a precarious condition in Samastipur hospital.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have gone to the village. The Divisional Commissioner has also left for there, states a report from Muzaffarpur today.

Madras To Levy Tax On Advertisements

MADRAS, June 2 (API).—The Madras Government have decided to undertake legislation for the levy of a tax of 10 per cent on all forms of advertisements including newspaper advertisements. A Bill had been finalised and would be published in the Gazette next week.

The tax is expected to yield about Rs. 20 lakhs to the exchequer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of surplus stores such as Screws, Bolts, Nuts Rivets, Washers Split Pins, Hasp and Staples, Link Chain, Dog Chain, Spring Steel, Turn Button Cloth, Eyelets for turn buttons, Door Lock Screw etc. for body building lying at Messrs. General Motors (India) Ltd. Factory, Sewri, Bombay.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed form which can be had from the Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras at Rs. 5/- per set in cash or money order. Tender form contains full particunlars of stores, instructions to tenderers, tender opening date, conditions of sale and inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Metals and Hardware Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and should reach him by 4 P.M. on Monday, the 4th July, 1949.

Issued by

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,

NEW DELHI.

DGD

NEOGY'S ALTERNATIVE BEFORE NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

es, Mineral oils Rs. 37 crores and metals Rs. 32 crores.

The bulk of imports from Pakisatn were of raw cotton and jute. The import of these very essential commodities, required for the maintenance of the general economy of the country and its industrial production and development, alone accounted for over 60 per cent of the total imports.

Apart from these were several other commodities like chemicals, dyes and colours, raw wool, woollen and cotton yarn, which were no less essential to meet the needs of several important industries, and essential consumer goods like cotton and woollen fabrics needed for general consumption. Their import also was stepped up as a result of the liberal import policy.

IMPORTS GO UP

While during the first two quarters of 1948 India's foreign trade was in balance, during the third and fourth quarters the adverse balance of trade was about Rs. 6 crores per month and this increased early in 1949 to Rs. 18 crores per month.

While exports had been steady at about Rs. 35 crores per month, imports mounted from Rs. 41 crores per month in the second half of 1948 to Rs. 54 crores per month during the first quarter of 1948.

This large increase in imports was accounted for almost entirely by increased imports of foodgrains, machinery, raw cotton and electrical goods.

It was pleasing to note, Mr. Neogy said, that imports of machinery had increased since the previous year from a monthly rate of delivery of Rs. 4½ crores to Rs. 6-¾ crores per month in 1948-49.

The supply of machinery and other capital goods from the United Kingdom, India's main supplier of these goods, had increased to an annual rate of £40,000,000 during the first two quarters of 1948 and to £46,000,000 during th elast two quarters of that year. In the first quarter of 1949 the rate of supply was as high as £60,000,000 per annum.

FOOD NEEDS

While larger imports of capital goods presented the brighter side of the current trends in the import trade, another factor which had gone to increase the volume of trade was the import of foodgrains.

Throughout 1948 and in the early part of 1949 India's imports of foodgrains were at a very high level. Fourteen per cent of the imports during the year 1948-49 were accounted for by foodgrains.

The rate of imports during the last few months had increased still further and a considerable portion of the country's foreign exchange was now utilised on foodgrain imports.

In order that the balance of trade might be restored without any untoward effect on the general economy of the country, the question of attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the shortest possible period had become a matter of vital urgency.

TRADE WITH PAKISTAN

After referring to the economic effects of partition, Mr. Neogy said: "The experience of 1948-49 has shown for the first time that India will have an adverse balance of trade with Pakistan unless exports to that country are stepped up very substantially.

Pakistan needs and wants our goods and we should meet that demand in order to reduce our adverse balance of trade arising from our need of importing jute, cotton and grain from that country. Next to the need for sufficiency in food, improvement of our trade with Pakistan has, therefore, become a matter of urgent necessity"

STERLING RELEASES

On sterling releases the Commerce Minister said that a liberal import policy was introduced at a time when, owing to restrictions on imports of industrial and consumer goods and owing to slow deliveries of capital goods, India was unable to make full use of releases from their sterling balances during the period ended June 1948.

Shortages in consumer goods in this country were then causing an inflationary pressure. Relaxations in import restrictions were made to meet these conditions. It was expected that any excess of imports over exports could be met from releases from the sterling balances as agreed to with the U.K. Government in July last year.

"I should stress that considering the rising spiral of prices during the second and third quarters of 1948, the use of sterling balances to relieve inflationary pressure was quite legitimate.

Simultaneously improvement in the delivery position of capital goods ordered some years ago and the unforeseen need for increased imports of foodgrains from foreign countries have, however, created a larger gap in our balance of payment than was expected when the relaxations were made.

Releases from the sterling balances which were agreed to with the Government of the U.K. in July 1948 have been found to be inadequate to meet all these requirements.

LARGER SHARE

"Even at the time of the sterling balances discussions of June 1948, the Indian delegation urged the U.K. Government for a larger release of sterling. The discussions were, however, influenced mainly by the earlier experience of our foreign trade when there were closer restrictions on imports of a larger variety even of essential goods and deliveries of capital goods were very flow. The rate of delivery of capital goods during 1948-49 has actually been higher than what was anticipated.

The particular fact of the increased need of food imports during 1949 could not have been foreseen at the time of sterling balances discussions. The Indian delegation at these discussions was not satisfied with the rate of release finally agreed to, but I accepted the position as it was difficult to press our case successfully in view of past experience and in view of the economic position of the U.K. and her capacity to export, as asserted by the spokesmen of that Government.

Recent experience has proved that the United Kingdom's rapidly growing capacity for exports was not adequately realised by that Government in the course of those discussions."

O.G.L. ANNOUNCEMENT BRINGS DOWN PRICES

Increased Customs Revenue

Stating that imports of luxury goods had been quite insignificant, Mr. Neogy declared that the liberal imports policy had in fact succeeded in facilitating imports of industrial goods and various categories of essential consumer goods.

Stocks of hoarded goods had reappeared in the markets immediately on the announcement of the O.G.L. Prices had declined, especially in commodities whose supplies had thus eased. As a result of the increased imports Rs. 30 crores had accrued to the Exchequer in 1948-49 by way of increased customs revenue which went a long way towards balancing the budget and stabilising the country's financial position.

"In short, our liberal import policy introduced last year has served many useful purposes and was, I venture to reaffirm, the right policy in the circumstances prevalent at the time.

It has enabled us to fight inflation at a time when we were in danger of being enveloped in its rising spiral. It has facilitated the supply of larger quantities of industrial and essential consumer goods than would have been possible if we had continued the restrictive import policy."

EXPORTS STEADY

The much maligned Open General Licence, the Commerce Minister said, did not result in flooding the country with luxury and unessential goods. The country had always maintained that the sterling balances should be paid for in essential commodities such as capital goods and industrial raw materials, and that was exactly what had happened.

At the same time, Mr. Neogy continued, the marked increase in the adverse balance of trade during recent months required that special efforts must now be made to reduce the gap between exports and imports.

In spite of the decline in export surpluses in India's raw materials, her exports had remained steady mainly because of the increased value of the export of jute manufactures and tea.

In the context of the balance of payment position, however, it was essential that the country's exports must be further stepped up. To increase exports, Indian industry and trade must pay closer attention to improvement and maintenance of a high quality of products, as well as to reduction in the cost of production, in the exporter's margin and in the selling prices.

PRIORITIES

"Our exports, in the last resort, must pay for our imports," Mr. Neogy said. "If imports cannot be reduced, exports must be increased. If we must import food and capital goods, we may have to go without clothes or coffee or Vanaspati, so that our foreign trade is balanced. It is all a case of relative priorities."

Until any appreciable success was achieved by measures taken to increase exports, curtailment of imports had become a necessary means to restore the balance in India's foreign trade.

Modification of the liberal import policy had thus become inevitable. Even though the recent heavy increases in imports had been in essential goods, the adverse balance of trade could be rectified only by reduction in the import of those commodities whose imports could be reduced without an unduly adverse effect on the country's economy.

It was against this background that OGL eleven was cancelled and replaced by OGL 15 which did not include a number of essential consumer goods imported liberally under the earlier OGL.

BASELESS INSINUATION

As on previous occasions the revised OGL was also framed in close consultation and with full concurrence of the other Ministries of Government. "I am emphasising this point as I have seen it said even in knowledgeable circles and publications that there is lack of harmony and co-ordination in the various Ministries. The insinuation is quite baseless and frivolous, at times even malicious, calculated to bring tne Government in disrepute."

Articles which competed with the products of the country were also excluded from the OGL. While, in principle, import control was not regarded as a measure of protection to industry, so long as control was necessary import of commodities which were available to consumers in the country in adequate quantity and quality and at reasonable prices would be restricted.

Mr. Neogy expressed the hope that industries in India would seize this opportunity to expand the quantum of production and thus not only relieve the shortages in the country that might be caused by reduced imports but provide a surplus for increased supplies to India's overseas markets.

REPRESENTATIONS

Ever since the cancellation of OGL eleven on May 5 various representations had been received both from importers and suppliers in foreign countries asking that they be given reasonable opportunity for meeting commitments made before the cancellation of the OGL.

The Government had carefully considered these representations. To some extent the period of 26 days allowed for shipments to be made after the cancellation of the OGL had already helped in meeting commitments.

The Government of India had now decided that in respect of certain goods a further opportunity be given to importers to import against these commitments after a close scrutiny of the character of such commitments and to the extent that such imports could be allowed having regard to the needs of the country.

Mr. Neogy added that a study of the import control regulations of other countries would make it clear that India was not alone in having to make frequent changes in her import policy. Canada, he pointed out had to amend her import control measures ten times in 14 months.

HARD CURRENCY IMPORTS

Turning to the hard currency position the Commerce Minister said that Government's policy during the last 18 months to impose increasing restrictions on imports from dollar and hard currency areas had in some measure achieved its object.

Whereas India's total imports from these areas in the first quarter of 1948 were Rs. 39 crores, figures for the second, third and fourth quarters were Rs. 37 1/2, Rs. 33 and Rs. 28 crores respectively.

Imports during the first quarter of 1949 had shot up to about Rs. 36 crores but nearly half of these were governmental imports, specially food. The licensing of commercial imports during January-June 1949 had been particularly severely curtailed.

SELECTED MACHINERY

No consumer goods were now licensed for import from dollar or hard currency areas. Even the licensing of imports of plant and machinery and industrial raw materials was now restricted to such commodities as could be easily obtained from other sources.

The problem of further reducing dollar liabilities by curtailing imports from dollar and hard currency areas continued to engage Government's close attention.

"We have now reached a stage where special attention has to be given even to imports of machinery goods. Where such goods can be obtained from soft currency areas, or are such that their contribution to industrial or economic development is not very material, licenses have to be refused. **A number of liberally licensed items like mineral oil are now placed in a restricted category.**

"Our present dollar resources being what they are, this process will have to be continued, and unless satisfactory arrangements are made for increased releases of convertible sterling, we shall have to do without imports of many industrial goods as well, even if such a step involves reduced industrial production, particularly in those sectors of industry which cannot be classified as manufacturers of essential needs of the country."

A WARNING

"I should give a warning", Mr. Neogy said, "about future trends in our dollar import policy so that in their own interests industrialists and importers may make an earnest effort to explore the possibilities of meeting their requirements from sterling and soft currency countries to the maximum possible extent.

"Under present conditions, it is not possible to give any consideration to the fact that importers in this country have certain trade agencies from the suppliers in dollar countries, or even to the cheapness of prices of supplies from those countries.

"Licensing of dollar imports can be permitted only after supplying a severe test of essentiality in a very restricted sense and after making certain that the needs cannot be met by imports from soft currency areas."

Mr. Neogy added that drastic measures were in contemplation to curb the anti-social activities of certain parties who did not surrender their entire dollar earnings as also those who indulged in unauthorised imports.

R. I. A. F.

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Apprentice will have the choice, subject to service requirements, of any one of the following trades:

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(2) Electrician II.
(3) Flight Mechanic. Airframes.
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(5) Instrument Repairer II.
(6) Radar Operator II.
(7) Wireless Operator Mechanic II.

CERTIFICATES: Candidates will have to produce

(i) Certificate of consent fro m parent or guardian attested by a responsible Government Official.
(ii) Certificate of good moral character from the Headmaster/ Principal of their school.
(iii) Matriculation certificate (original or attested copy) or its equivalent.

PHYSICAL STANDARD: Minimum height: 4' 10". Weight: 84 lbs. Vision, Hearing and General Health must be of full normal standard.

TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT: Apprenticeship for two years followed by 15 years' Regular Service as Airman and 9 years' Reserve Service. First year of training as Apprentice Class II, second year as Apprentice Class I, subject to satisfactory progress.

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BRITT RIDES MUSIDORA HOME TO VICTORY

Excellent Riding Enables Guineas' Winner To Win The Oaks By A Nose

EPSOM, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).

THE North country filly Musidora, winner of the 1,000 Guineas scored a notable double here this afternoon by winning the Oaks from the French filly Coronation by a neck with another French-Bred filly Vice Versa two lengths away third.

It was a tremendous finish and not until the last hundred yards did Musidora, ridden by the Australian Jockey Edgar Britt and trained in Yorkshire by Captain Charles Elsey, catch Marcel Boussac's filly Coronation who had led virtually from the start.

The first three were heavily backed and Musidora started four to one favourite with Coronation at six to one and Vice Versa five to one.

The Royal Party which consisted of the Queen and Princess Margaret just back from her continental trip, and the Duke of Edinburgh (Princess Elibeth was unable to go as she was suffering from cold) had hopes of a Royal victory when the King's filly Avila was up with Coronation and Musidora with only 200 yards to go, but Avila faded at the critical stage and could only finish fifth.

Musidora is a daughter of Nasrullah out of Painted Vale.

Coronation is by Djebel out of Esmeralda while Vice Versa is by the French sire Verso out of Nica.

There was a huge crowd for this first big classic which was run in fine sunny weather although the skies threatened rain.

The seventeen fillies were remarkably well behaved at the post and they got away to an excellent start at the first time of asking. Humming Bird took the lead from the gate, with Coronation close behind her followed by Double Deal, Miss Alligator, Vale of Towy, and Avila with Mixed Blessing last. After going two furlongs, Coronation had gone to the front from Hummind Bird, Musidora, Vale of Towy, Double Deal, Miss Alligator, Avila and No Cheating. With seven furlongs to go, as they reached top of the hill, Coronation still led from Musidora, Humming Bird, Vale of Towy and Avilla. Coming down hill Vale of Towy made her effort and dashed into second place behind Coronation with Musidora third.

Humming Bird was still prominent, as were Vale of Towy Squall and Miss Alligator. Rounding Tattenham Corner, the French filly, ridden by Charlie Elliott, was going well in front followed by Musidora who had overtaken Vale of Towy and Avila.

As they raced up the straight it was clear that Coronation, Musidora or Avila would win. A furlong from the finish Musidora caught the French filly and after racing neck and neck for a few strides just forced her nose in front to win a thrilling race by a neck.

Avila had dropped back and it was the fast finishing French filly Vice Versa which ran into third place. Another French filly Merayah was fourth Avila fifth, Miss Alligator sixth, Vale of Towy seventh, Unknown Quantity Eighth, Double Deal Ninth, Pretty Girl tenth, No Cheating eleventh, Camargue twelfth, Mixed Blessing thirteenth, Indian Night fourteenth, Susan fifteenth, Squall sixteenth and Humming Bird last.

Musidora covered the mile and a half in two minutes 40 seconds. Immediately after the race the Queen sent for the winning owner, elderly shipping magnate Mr. Norman Donaldson, and congratulated him on his win.

FULL BETTING: 4 to 1 Musidora, 5 to 1 Vice Versa, 6 to 1 Squall and Coronation, 100 to 9 Vale of Towy, 100 to 7 Avila, Merayah and Unknown Quantity 20 to 1, Indian Night, Double Deal, No Cheating, Susan and Camargue, 33 to 1 the others.

Place betting in proportion.

Totalisator dividends were: (to two shilling unit) Musidora win 10 shillings and nine pence.

Places: Musidora four shillings, Coronation five shillings and three pence and Vice Versa three shillings and six pence.

ALY KHAN AND RITA HAYWORTH WATCH OAKS CLASSICS

LONDON, June 2 (UPA): Prince Aly Khan and Princess Rita Hayworth flew here from Paris to-day and went to the races at Epsom Downs. They watched Aly's horse, Susan V, finish a poor fifteenth in a field of 17 in the Oaks classic.

SWEDEN BEAT EIRE IN WORLD SOCCER

STOCKHOLM, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Sweden beat Eire by three goals to one in a World Soccer Cup match here tonight after leading 2-1 at halftime.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Rashid's XI. (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xaviers College Ground

3-45 p.m. B.P.T. vs. Mazagaon Dock.
4-45 p.m. G. B. Police vs. B. B. & C. I. "A".
5-45 p.m. Volkart Bros. vs. Rainbow

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel

5-30 p.m. Goan Sports "D" vs. Globe S. C. (Harwood League Division three)

BILLIARDS
Islam Gymkhana

6 to 8 p.m. and 9 to 11 p.m. Selvaraj vs. Percy Edwards

(Semi-finals of W. I. Billiards last day).

Welterweight Title Fight On July 11

SID GAVILAN TO MEET RAY ROBINSON

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).—World Welterweight champion Ray Robinson and Sid Gavilan, of Havana, yesterday, signed up for a 15-rounds title bout in Philadelphia Municipal Stadium on July 11.

The fight will be under the promotion of the Philadelphia Arena Incorporated, Mr. Pete Tyrell, the General Manager, announced.

Attempts had been made to sign the two fighters for a championship match in New York, but these failed last week over the question of radio and television rights.

The two met last summer in a non-title fight and Robinson won on points.

USA WANTS REVIEW OF OLYMPIC RULES

NEW YORK, (UPA): Avery Brundage, President of the USA Olympic Committee and a member of the International Olympic Committee, has hopes that a review and a rewriting of the Olympic rules, with competent translations, may end much of the wrangling which accompanies the games.

"One of our great difficulties for the past several Olympics has been the 'body of rules'", he explained. "They were written originally in French and translated very badly into English. Nobody was sure what was legal and what wasn't.

"That contributed in large part to the present trouble in ice hockey. The rules were confused and promoters got control of the sport. As a result it isn't on the Olympic programme."

The IOC authorized the review and revision of the rules, and that job is almost complete. Brundage said the new rules would be presented to the IOC meeting at Oslo next year for final approval.

Another source of conflict in connection with the Olympic Games is the divergent views of IOC members on just exactly what the Games are intended to be.

"Some of us think the Olympics are a great athletic contest matching the world's best athletes in sportsmanlike competition," said Brundage, "but others feel that the Olympics are not so much an athletic event as a congress to bring the youth of the world together.

'And that then brings us to the other question of streamlining the Games. If the Olympics are athletic contests, we should eliminate everything not of true Olympic calibre. I don't agree that the games are an occasion for bringing the world's youth together—there are 10,000,000 youths or more in the world. We can't bring them all together."

Brundage said that "everyone knows the Olympic programme is getting out of hand—it's too big", but that no major changes were expected for the Helsinki Games.

"We'll just try to simplify the programme", he said. "We have cut out competition in architecture, literature, art music, but haven't eliminated any athletic events."

SWALLOW TAIL AGAIN SECOND FAVOURITE

Penultimate Callover On Derby

LONDON, June 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Royal Forest and Swallow Tail, first and second favourites respectively, were well backed when the card was called over on the Derby at the Victoria Club here tonight.

Royal Forest closed at five to one and Swallow Tail at eight to one.

Nimbus, displaced as second favourite by Swallow Tail, closed at nine to one, half a point more than earlier in the week, but the odds against Amour Drake were reduced from 100 to seven to 100 to eight. The French colt supplanted Brown Rover as fourth favourite.

Brown drifted from 100 to eight to 100 to seven.

Val Drake, Amour Drake's stable companion went out from 100 to six to 20 to one, having many takers at the price.

The final callover is on Friday.

Quotations were as follows:—

5 to 1 against Royal Forest; 8 to 1 Swallow Tail; 9 to 1 Nimbus; 100 to 8 Amour Drake; 100 to 7 Brown Rover; 100 to 6 Hindostan and Scottish Meridian; 20 to 1 Val Drake; 25 to 1 Jai Hind;; 22 to 1 Barnes Park; 33 to 1 Courier; 40 to 1 Gades and Targual; 50 to 1 Royal Empire; 66 to 1 Conservative, Highlander the Third, Xerxes and Grani; 100 to 1 Bar Eighteen.

Tourists Score 194 For 3

SOMERSET ALL OUT FOR 191 RUNS

TAUNTON, June 2 PTI-Reuter).—**Three batsmen, Gimblett, Angell and Rogers, scored all but 49 of the Somerset first innings total of 191 against the New Zealanders here today. By close of play the Tourists had passed their opponents total, being 194 for the loss of three wickets.**

While Gimblett, 53, and Rogers, 54 obtained their runs quickly, Angell spent three and a quarter hours over 45. He seldom attempted a forcing stroke but his watchful defence proved extremely valuable at a time when the New Zealand bowlers were well on top. Gimblett hit a six and seven fours, and Rogers brought off two straight drives for six.

The wet state of the pitch delayed the start for half an hour and Burtt, the slow left-hander, made most of the helpful conditions. Apart from one when he changed ends, Burtt bowled continuously for two hours forty minutes.

At one stage during the morning his figures were four for twenty, but he subsequently underwent punishment.

For the second day running the Somerset and New Zealanders match at Taunton started half-an-hour late. Heavy clouds suggested more disappointments later.

In an hour and a quarter yesterday Somerset lost one wicket for 49 runs of which Gimblett claimed 40. The New Zealanders showed their keenness by spending half an hour over catching practice in the outfield before play began. Light rain started just before the players took the field.

Gimblett pulled the first ball of the day from Burtt to square leg boundary, but saw little of the bowling to follow because of Angell's rigid defence and took an hour and forty minutes to reach 50 out of 68. His hits to that stage included a six and seven fours. He added only three more before giving Hadlee at midoff a simple catch. The New Zealand captain held his third successive catch at midoff when dismissing Cooper.

Burtt dismissed Woodhouse and Buse in quick succession making half the side out for 95. Tremlett was caught in the slips after taking two fours off Burtt. By lunch Angell had taken two hours twenty minutes over his 29 not out.

Burtt and Sutcliffe resumed after lunch to make an all slow leftarm attack. Angell eventually fell to a catch at midon after batting three and a quarter hours for forty-five. He gave a hard chance at 31 when Burtt touched but failed to hold a hard drive.

Lawrence went at 170 but Rogers continued to hit out and reached 50 in 75 minutes. Then Hadlee brought on Cave with the new ball and he closed the innings with the wickets of Rogers and Wellard off successive deliveries at 191.

New Zealanders started badly losing Sutcliffe and Reid for only 11, both to Buse, but there was no further loss upto tea.

SCORE-BOARD

SOMERSET (1st Innings)

H. Gimblett	
E. Hill c Hadlee b Cowie	5
F. L. Angell, c Cave, b Creswell..	45
H. T. Buse	
M. Cooper	
G. E. S. Woodhouse	
M. T. Tremlett	
S. S. Rogers c Burtt b Cave	54
J. Lawrence lbw b Cresswell	7
W. T. Luckes not out	0
A. W. Wellard c Sutcliffe b Cave	0
Extras (byes 6, leg-byes 6)	12
Total	191

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/19, 2/77, 3/85, 4/95, 5/95, 6/108, 7/150, 8/170, 9/191, 10/191.

Bowling Analysis

Cowie 19/8/31/1
Cave 15.4/6/35/2
Burtt 32/13/68/4
Cresswell 16/1/37/2
Sutcliffe 4/1/8/1

(scores mutilated)

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings)

Sutcliffe b Buse	3
Scott not out	51
Reid c Lawrence b Buse	4
Smith c Hill b Lawrence	93
Donnelly not out	28
Extras	15
Total (for 3 wkts.) ..	194

Langridge Completes 1000 Runs

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): John Langridge, thirty-nine years old Sussex opening batsman, today became the first player in English first class cricket this season to complete 1000 runs.

He achieved this feat when he carried his overnight score of four to 221 against Derbyshire.

He went on to make 234 not out before Sussex declared.

Langridge reached his sixth century of the season shortly after lunch which included nineteen fours.

Pulling and hooking with great power he afterwards pushed his score along rapidly and altogether hit thirtynine boundaries during a stay of just over four hours. Langridge's average for twelve innings, twice not-out is 101.30.

Woodcock Has A Pull Of 20 Pounds Over Mills

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter):—Bruce Woodcock, British Heavyweight Boxing champion will have an advantage of 20 pounds when he defends his championship to-night against Freddie Mills, World Lightheavyweight champion, at the White City Stadium.

At the weighing Woodcock scaled 13 stone 13 and a half pound, and Mills twelve stone seven and half pounds.

BURMAH-SHELL GAIN FULL POINTS IN SENIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE

Oilmen And Goan Players Come To Blows In Dressing Room

BOMBAY, Thursday.

BURMAH Shell Sports Club beat Goan Sports by two goals to one in the First Division of the Harwood League played at the Cooperage this evening. The Oilmen opened their account midway through the opening half and the Goans equalized ten minutes later, but off a corner kick the Oilmen registered the all-important goal in the second half to collect full points.

The Goan side commenced play with only nine men on the field, but soon they were a full team and though playing with the advantage of the wind failed to gain any initial advantage. Fenelon Almeida today strengthened the rank of the Goan team and gave a very good account. G. D'Costa was brilliant in defence, while Walter D'Souza brought off some lively saves. For the Oilmen, Peter, Rego and Michael impressed. Angelo and H. Francis were good in defence. While Santiago was his usual self in goal.

An ugly and very unsporting brawl occurred in the players dressing room. This was a sequal to some foul language being used on the field by A. Francis, the Burmah Shell right outer. Godinho, the Goan Sports, left half knudged against Francis and they came to blows while having their lime juice at the end of the game Godinho landed a right punch at Francis to which Francis replied with lifting an empty glass. Francis was bleding from the mouth and had to be medically attended. The Burmah-Shell authorities have made a written compiaint which is being attended to by the W.I.F.A. authorities.

Burmah-Shell opened their scoring account in the opening half through Peter, the left outer, who beat the Goans Sports goalie from close in. After dictating terms for the better part of fifteen minutes and their scoring this goal with the wind against them put them in a comfortable position.

Surprisingly, the Goans drew equality ten minutes later through Bonnie D'Souza, their left inner who did a neat job when from close in he beat Santiago, all ends up from a pass from the left outer Cajetan. Noronha, who tried to intercept for the Oilmen slipped and failed to connect.

Early on resumption in the second period the Oilmen struck a bit of luck and were nearly tucked back into their shell, for from a free kick by D'Costa Almeida shot but got the upright, the ball traversed across goal mouth to Cajetan, who made a point blank shot, but luckily Santiago got his hand to the ball and saved what looked a certain goal.

Transferring play, the Goans were being hard pressed and with a series of raids Michael nearly netted but the ball travelling with the wind went high above the post. Quite a sequence of heading by rival teams in the Goan area was ended only when Walter D'Souza pushed the ball with his hands slowly out.

A penalty corner kick brought the Oilmen into the lead once again, when Rego headed,—Walter D'Souza, the goalie got his hands to the ball but failed to collect the ball which slowly rolled in. Rain now interferred with play and the Goans desperately tried to gain the equalizer and the Oilmen in trying to prevent the attackers from gaining a foothold resorted to rough tactics and H. Francis received a warning from the referee for fouling G. D'Costa.

The Oilmen prevailed by the odd goal in three in a rather tame encounter. All the Burmah-Shell players were booted on the wet surface, while their opponents were not a fully booted team. Bad light prevailed in the last ten minutes of play and a slight down pour prevailed making the ground slippery.

THE TEAMSI BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; H. AFrancis, Angelo; Noronha, Santan, Anthony; A. Francis, Michael, Lobo, Rego, Peter.

GOANS SPORTS "A' :— W. D'Souza; J. D'Souza, Prabhakar; G. D'Costa, Laxman, K. Godinho; Eugene, F. Almeida, Franklin, Bonny D'Souza, Cajetan.

REFEREE: Puthran.

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following are the results of the matches played at the North of Bombay Football:—

FIRST DIVISION INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE:—

Dockyard "A" 3 (Joor Abrahim 2, K. Le Febour 1). Asbestos Cemennt 0.

B.E.S.T. 1 (Govind). Indian Culture League 0.

THIRD DIVISION, HARWOOD LEAGUE (G.I.P. Rly Ground): Lightning Sports Club 2 (Ehrestian H Abraham) Tata Mills 0.

MRS. EISLER RECOMMENDED TO BE DEPORTED

NEW YORK, June 1. (UPA): Deportation of Mrs. Gerhart Eisler to Poland was recommended to-day at a hearing by the Immigration Department on Ellis Island.

Mrs. Eisler is detained at Ellis Island while the recommendation of local immigration officials was sent to the Commissioner of Immigration at Washington for review and action.

India's Participation Encouraged

WORLD PHYSICAL CULTURE CONGRESS

NAGPUR, June 2 (UPI): Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of the Hyderabad State, and Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, have given donations respectively of Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 towards the expenses of the team of athletes which the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti is deputing to the Lingiad Festival and the World Physical Culture Congress to be held in July next at Stockholm (Sweden).

In a message Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa says that the initiative taken by the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal in sending a team of athletes to participate in the World Physical Culture Congress and the Lingiad Festival, will be rewarded by placing India in the forefront of the nations of the world in the matter of physical fitness and excellence.

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, June 2. (A.P.I.):

The two matches played today in the first division of the Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:—

East Bengal three, Bhowanipore Nil. Hohanbagan three,..George Telegraph one.

The match between East Bengal and Bhowanipore turned to be a one-sided affair. East Bengal, favoured by the wind, attacked from the very start. In the second minute the Bhowanipore goal-keeper effected a spectacular clearance from Venkatesh, who sent a low stinging shot a tthe goal. A combined movement by Dhanraj and Venkatesh say the latter score a meritorious goal in the eleventh minute. Venkatesh darting forward tipped the ball over the custodian's head. With this Bhowanipore completely went out of the picture. After missing some chances East Bengal increased their lend through Abid, who scored with a header from a corner kick. In the fourteenth minute of the second half Venkatesh netted the third goal with an angular shot.

Mohan Bagan beat George Telegraph by three goals to one in an unimpressive match. Mohan Bagan forwards failed to combine, but they availed themselves of the opportunities that came their way. Guha Thakurta scored their first goal in the twelfth minute of the first half from a melee. After this Mohan Bagan enjoyed more of the play and scored again in the eighteenth minute through Sampangi. Rashid increased the lead in the thirteenth minute of the second half. Just before the end of the match George Telegraph obtained their only goal through A. Bannerjee.

Coonoor Tennis

COONOOR, June 1: A. Manmatha Rao and B. R. Basavaraj won the men's handicap tennis doubles final in the Wellington Gymkhana tournament played this morning defeating Vishnumohan and Muthiah 5/7, 11/9, 6/3.

B. COM. AND INTER COM. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the results of the B. Com. Examination held by the Bombay University in March 1949.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit) Nos.—502 483 866 129 481 245.

SECOND CLASS Nos.—3 23 24 30 37 41 42 53 61 71 86 90 93 96 107 109 110 112 119 121 124 126 133 153 160 165 166 193 198 205 207 223 230 233 251 257 258 262 276 287 292 295 300 303 305 310 311 329 332 334 336 339 342 346 350 355 366 369 371 373 379 394 395 404 411 421 425 426 435 461 480 489 498 499 539 545 569 574 580 592 602 604 606 609 614 616 626 627 628 631 640 656 698 700 727 732 734 766 769 786 797 800 822 827 828 835 838 853 864 873 874 878 883 885 890 895 898 903 965.

PASS CLASS Nos.—1 8 9 10 12 14 15 20 26 28 31 35 39 40 47 48 49 50 57 60 63 64 66 67 69 70 73 74 76 84 89 91 95 98 103 104 106 115 120 123 135 138 140 141 142 146 147 148 152 159 162 163 172 180 182 184 187 194 195 200 201 206 210 215 219 220 226 229 243 244 246 253 255 259 267 269 270 271 272 286 294 296 297 298 306 308 315 322 323 326 327 328 330 335 338 353 362 363 367 370 375 382 383 390 396 410 414 418 429 430 434 440 441 442 443 445 446 447 448 449 450 452 454 464 467 469 471 473 476 478 491 492 493 494 504 508 512 521 531 533 536 537 543 547 551 552 553 555 556 557 558 561 566 585 586 588 589 593 594 597 598 601 611 617 619 633 634 637 638 639 641 642 645 649 658 659 660 663 673 674 675 676 683 684 686 688 689 696 697 706 708 710 713 714 720 726 730 731 735 742 743 747 748 749 750 757 759 763 768 773 777 781 787 791 796 799 801 807 809 812 824 830 832 836 837 839 841 842 844 847 848 849 851 852 856 857 863 865 868 869 875 880 884 887 891 892 900 902 915 918 922 925 932 937 938 939 945 952 957 959 963 964.

The following candidates have passed in additional special subject only.

Nos. 56 132 277 301 331 405 415 420 427 463 532 570 755 926.

The Mangaldas Harivallabh Das Commerce prize and the M. R. D'Souza scholarship have been awarded to No. 502.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULT OF THE B COM. EXAMINATION, MARCH 1949.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

SECOND CLASS Nos. 36 188 211 507 657 843.

The following candidates have been declared successful in the Intermediate Examination in Commerce held by the Bombay University in March 1949.

FIRST CLASS: Nos. (in order of merit) 140 202 741.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 7 22 48 50 51 88 90 127 133 134 137 165 167 173 175 211 214 215 390 396 460 499 536 550 552 620 678 684 700 726 727 728 739 742 748 749 756 757 759 760 766 770 772 775 776 779 782 783 790 795 816 828 855 860 876 935 973 1033 1057 1233 1253 1254 1255 1261 1263 1264 1286 1308 1396 1440 1542 1589 1639 1652 1680 1683.

PASS CLASS: Nos. 3 4 5 9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 20 21 23 46 56 58 59 60 66 69 73 81 86 89 94 95 96 99 104 107 108 109 115 116 117 122 124 128 131 136 141 142 143 145 154 156 157 158 160 161 162 163 164 168 176 181 182 186 187 188 189 190 194 200 201 203 206 207 224 225 239 242 250 251 253 255 260 262 265 270 278 279 280 285 286 287 292 295 297 299 300 305 306 312 313 321 322 325 328 338 342 343 344 345 346 348 349 353 355 358 364 365 369 374 376 378 379 380 381 382 385 387 389 395 398 403 404 405 406 407 408 410 413 415 417 418 424 425 427 428 431 432 433 436 437 438 440 443 447 448 450 451 452 453 454 456 459 462 466 467 468 470 471 472 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 484 486 496 501 503 506 508 509 511 512 513 516 521 522 523 528 529 530 532 538 539 541 542 543 544 545 553 554 556 558 559 560 561 564 565 569 570 572 579 584 585 588 589 591 592 593 597 619 623 625 626 628 631 650 660 666 669 670 673 674 675 677 681 687 688 689 690 692 693 696 697 701 707 710 711 713 715 716 717 719 722 724 725 730 731 734 737 740 745 746 755 767 769 778 786 788 789 797 799 801 804 806 807 808 810 812 813 822 825 833 838 839 842 846 849 851 852 854 857 858 863 868 872 873 880 884 885 888 889 902 903 906 909 910 911 915 918 920 928 930 932 939 941 944 947 950 959 960 965 968 971 973 975 976 981 982 983 987 988 991 993 995 1000 1002 1010 1011 1016 1020 1023 1024 1029 1030 1031 1032 1034 1038 1047 1055 1062 1065 1068 1077 1078 1080 1083 1084 1086 1087 1094 1096 1102 1105 1111 1112 1117 1118 1123 1124 1127 1130 1137 1140 1142 1146 1148 1149 1150 1153 1155 1163 1164 1165 1167 1175 1179 1184 1188 1187 1189 1197 1200 1201 1202 1205 1218 1222 1229 1236 1238 1239 1247 1252 1258 1260 1262 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1281 1288 1289 1290 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1304 1305 1312 1313 1314 1315 1317 1318 1320 1325 1326 1327 1331 1333 1338 1339 1340 1344 1345 1346 1350 1357 1358 1361 1362 1364 1366 1368 1370 1374 1375 1376 1379 1380 1385 1399 1403 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1412 1415 1418 1420 1422 1426 1428 1433 1443 1445 1448 1449 1454 1457 1460 1468 1473 1474 1477 1482 1483 1486 1490 1491 1495 1497 1498 1499 1502 1503 1504 1506 1512 1514 1515 1521 1523 1525 1526 1528 1533 1534 1535 1538 1540 1541 1546 1553 1554 1556 1560 1562 1563 1565 1566 1571 1576 1577 1584 1587 1588 1593 1594 1600 1605 1613 1618 1621 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1633 1636 1646 1647 1654 1663 1664 1669 1670 1671 1673 1674 1676 1678 1682 1684 1685 1686 1689 1690 1691.

The Results of candidates Nos. 1069, 1133 and 1481 have been held in reserve.

The Scholarsnips have been awarded as under:—

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship divided between Nos. 202 and 741.

The Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Commerce to No. 140.

The following are the results of the D.P.H., D.V.D., D.Ped., and D.L.O Examinations, **held in April, 1949.**

D.P.H. EXAMINATION

WHOLE EXAMINATION: No. 3 (Parulekar, Dinkar Vishwanath).

PART I ONLY: No. 1 (Chatterjee, Saran Chandra): No. 2 (Deshmukh, Krishna Gopal)

D.V.D. EXAMINATION

No. 2 (Fernandez, George Rocha); No. 3 (Parekh, Vithaldas Dwarkadas).

D.Ped. EXAMINATION

No. 1 (Menta, Pramod Chimanlal).

D.L.O. EXAMINATION

No. 2 (Rege, Swamidas Raghunathrao).

Bombay City's Health

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The mortality in the Bombay City for the week ended May 28, was 772, 76 less than that of last week.

There were 16 cases of smallpox, of which 14 died. Plague and cholera were absent. Twenty died of typhoid fever. Live births registered during the week were 962

Alleged Cheat Arrested

Abdul Hakim Sab Mohamed who is reported to have cheated a man to the tune of Rs. 200 was arrested by the Dongri police this morning. According to the police, Abdul Hamid told the complainant that he had good influence with the Home Department, Government of Bombay and would be able to get the deportation order against his (complainant's) friend cancelled if an amount of Rs. 200 was paid to him.

Abdul was allowed bail at the Mazagaon Police Court today.

Dutch Representative In Indonesia

BATAVIA, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Louis Beel, retiring Dutch Royal Commissioner in Indonesia, today handed over to his successor Dr. Antonius Lovink at a meeting of the Provisional Federal Government here.

Speaking at a meeting Dr. Beel said: "A new line of policy was adopted by the Netherlands Government on acceptance of the Van Royen-Roem agreement, the consequences of which were unacceptable to me."

This agreement, signed on behalf of the Indonesian Republicans by Dr. Mohamed Roem and the Dutch by Dr. Van Royem, provided for restoration of Republican authority at Jogjakarta.

EDWARDS LEADS SELVARAJ IN W.I. BILLIARDS SEMI-FINAL

FIRST DAY'S PLAY FINDS INDIA'S NO. 1 IN ARREARS OF 365 POINTS

BOMBAY, Thursday:

The semi-final round of the Western India Billiards Tournament played this evening at the Islam Gymkhana between Percy Edwards, one of the leading players in this part of the country and the National Champion Selvaraj provided thrilling billiards.

At the end of the first four hours' play out of the eight scheduled hours, Edwards had a commanding lead of nearly four hundred points, and the National Champion will face an uphill task when he resumes the game tomorrow evening for the final phase of this penultimate round of the tournament.

Edwards was in great form this evening, and ran up many useful breaks. Scoring consistently Edwards led Selvaraj at the end of the first two hours play by 732 points to 425. India's no. one player had only one break worth mentioning during this period, and that was one of 47 points, while during the same time his opponent Edwards had to his credit breaks of 88, 65, 95 and 53.

Edwards increased his lead after the interval, and led by 365 points at the end of the first day's play. After the break Selvaraj made three breaks of over forty the highest being of 59, and the other two were of 47 and 43. Edwards ran up three more good breaks with 50, 75 and 40 in addition to the ones he had scored during the first half of the evening's game.

Play will be continued tomorrow for a further session of four hours beginning at six in the evening.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tender No. DGD/Tie Rods/MMH 5.

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of about 787 tons of Tie Rods of sizes with hex. or square nuts, about 598 tons lying at E.S.D. Kidderpore, Calcutta and balance at E.S.D. Kurla

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms which can be had from the Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras at Rs. 5/- per set in Cash/Money Order. Tender form contains sizes and dimensions of Tie Rods with nuts, instructions to tenderers, conditions of sale and inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Metals and Hardware Directorate, Shahjahan Road New Delhi and should reach him by 4 p.m. on 4-7-49.

Issued by

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,

NEW DELHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

There is no virtue higher than non-injury. There is no happiness higher than what a man obtains by his attitude of non-offensiveness to all creation.

—VIVEKANANDA.

DEEDS NOT WORDS

Following close on the heels of astounding revelations in a section of the textile industry, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Commerce, has disclosed to the meeting of the Export Advisory Council a scandalous state of affairs in the export market. "Reports had been received from the United States that the Food and Drug Administration there had condemned numerous shipments of black pepper, turmeric, cashew nuts, celery seeds, etc., from India, the common complaint being that they contained live and dead insects, stones and rodent; pebbles were deliberately mixed with decorticated ground-nuts; coir and coir products were shoddy and of inferior quality; analysis of exported castor oil showed admixture of oil and impurities." "Numerous complaints from Trade Commissioners and business people abroad contained serious complaints regarding the quality of Indian textiles which in many cases were of inferior quality or else different in size from the agreed specifications". "The report of the Indian Commercial Representative in Iran gave a vivid picture of the recklessness, rapacity and dishonesty on the part of the trade that has been sabotaging the country's interests. I can assure you that Iran is not the only place from which such complaints have come."

The Commerce Minister did not mince matters in describing this state of affairs as resulting from a mentality appropriate to the gambling den. But it is difficult to understand why he should have said that it would be an evil day for India if this mentality were allowed "to dominate any section of those who handle the foreign trade of India." The facts proclaim aloud that it is already dominating the field of foreign trade. Food exports rejected by the U.S.A., the cotton textile markets "virtually lost to India" in Iran, and similar conditions in other countries—what else is needed to persuade the Commerce Minister that the evil day is upon us? And on top of all this, we are told that prices of Indian goods abroad are prohibitive and they cannot be expected to compete with the products of other countries. In the circumstances, it seems a bit superfluous for Mr. Neogy to talk of the necessity of "finding a way to ensure that the overseas buyer is not made to pay unduly high prices." For obvious reasons, the overseas buyer does not need protection—he has ceased buying. It is from this point that India's foreign trade has to be built up and the difficulty is greater because past malpractices have queered the pitch. The task before the Government and the trade is to establish confidence and restore faith in the business integrity of Indians. For this, we would point out that little can be done by way of export drives unless the internal situation itself is cleaned up thoroughly.

Mr. Neogy, we are afraid, was not as effective in dealing with the remedy as he was in stating the disease. That something must be done was clear from his tone of urgency and the Council must be very much aware of this necessity. But what that something is, has not emerged with clarity. The hint was thrown out by Mr. Neogy that a Committee of the Council would be appointed to consider the desirability of following the successful practice started by the Agricultural Marketing Organisation of grading the quality—of the major export commodities. But surely something much more expeditious than a committee inquiry and report is called for. Where blatant abuses are indicated, there should be no delay in taking action to correct an evil which damages India's fair name. Foreign trade is a sphere in which the parties engaged are known, and there is no reason for not bringing unreliable traders to book. The least that can be done is to stop them from abusing their trade facilities: and this must be done forthwith. A large part of the export trade is done under licence. It would be well worth the interests of India's export trade to see how the licences of the less scrupulous traders were obtained. It is a known evil in business that malpractices arise when persons who have no experience and no specialised knowledge of a particular trade, enter into it for no reason other than that it is remunerative and even offers fancy prizes; and who stay in it only just as long as the profits hold them. "Definite action is called for," observed Mr. Neogy "to see that those who are anxious to make quick and easy money, do not leave the country permanently poorer." The declared policy of the Government being, as far as we have understood the utterances of responsible Ministers, to prevent the making of "quick and easy money"—with all the mental attitude that accompanies this process—the last part of Mr. Neogy's remark seems an unnecessary qualifying clause. A clearing of the field of foreign trade, effected rigorously and drastically, will go a long way to facilitating the setting up of adequate standards. And the Government might usefully adopt the practice of official checking up and stamping of goods for foreign export in order to ensure the highest quality and the most scrupulous adherence to required standards. For this, of course, it will be necessary to see that the exporter does not have access to his goods between the time of official certification and despatch abroad. To a very great extent this will depend on the reliability of official inspectors; otherwise, the result will only mean greater discredit to the nation. But the fearless reports of Indian Trade Commissioners abroad suggest that there are men—if a sufficiently industrious search is made for them—who can be thoroughly relied on. This is about the only silver lining in a very cloudy situation.

So much for foreign trade. But there is also much that has to be done internally. It is discreditable enough that, at a time of cloth shortage and dependence of the country on the textile business, we should find conditions such as the Inspectors appointed by Government to look into the affairs of the Sholapur Mills found. But it is even more, to be deplored that the Government with such an urgent report in its possession should hesitate so long to act on it. It often happens that, between the powers of the Bombay Government and those of the Indian Government, various lacunae appear which impede swift action. These defects should be remedied at once and a general clean-up undertaken in the interests of the whole industry and trade. It is unreasonable to assume that we can present a front to the foreign customer which is irreproachable, and continue neglecting home conditions. There is a tendency in men in authority to deal with—we almost said, dispose of—all matters by relating them to "corruption" and "morality", and then indulging in long harangues on the necessity for improving ourselves. Pulpit oratory has its place and no one will question the satisfaction which is radiated by the enunciation of fine sentiments. But unfortunately evils in the social and economic system do not yield to fine words. We have been told that the goods we send out are costly and shoddy in comparison to the goods of other countries; that deliberate trickery is resorted to in order to bring in more money without earning it. Mr. Neogy said that this calls for greater efforts and "sacrifices" on OUR part. The appeal is impressive but utterly meaningless. He could not have meant only the members of the Export Advisory Council when he said "our"; he presumably meant the people. What can the average man do to correct this condition? Here it is not virtue that can help but organisation and the initiative to take decisive action. Can we look to the Commerce Member to institute the much needed clean-up?

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Another very important factor was the fact that their quality was far from satisfactory. Reports had been received from the United States that the Food and Drug Administration there had condemned numerous shipments of black pepper, turmeric, cashew nuts, celery seed etc. from India, the common complaint being that they contained live and dead insects, stones and rodent etc.

—Mr. K. C. Neogy at the Export Advisory Council meeting.

* * *

According to the Rehabilitation Department of the Kashmir Government, the Kashmir raiders had burnt down 5,725 houses in Kashmir Valley alone.

The inhabitants of Kashmir Valley should send a representative delegation to the raiders' State to thank Sardar Ibrahim and the Azad Kashmir Government that only 5,725 houses were attended to.

* * *

M. Jean Georges Chambon, the new Commissioner for French occupied territories in India, says in a message: "You (citizens of French India) certainly have many racial and cultural attachments with neighbouring (!) friendly India, but I hope you have also ties with France which has guided you all these years".

That is what the mother country. India, says too; that is, the ties with France are in the category of "also."

* * *

M. Chambon, who as he explains, has been hurriedly called from his post in Dakar to succeed M. Camonilly, declares that people in West Africa are "progressing rapidly".

So rapidly in fact that, assuming French assistance to be unfailing, they are certain to reach the goal of freedom by 1999.

* * *

WASHINGTON, June 1: The United States is giving "careful study" to her relations with any future Communist Government in China, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. James Webb, told a Press Conference here to-day.

So is the present Communist regime in China giving careful study to its future relations with any United States Government.

* * *

According to reports reaching London, the name of Madame Sun Yat-Sen is being mentioned as the likely head of the State of the new Communist Central Government.

That, apart from everything else, would be poetic justice too.

* * *

Apropos of the Kuomintang crisis of Cabinet-lessness, it is suggested that the extreme right wing of the Kuomintang Party will eventually control a cabinet under former Vice-Premier Wu Te-Chen.

A good thing too in the circumstances. The inevitable will be easier and speedier.

* * *

In connection with the first assembly of the Council of Europe to be held at Strasbourg in August it is expected that Mr. Winston Churchill would be nominated the first Provisional President of the Assembly.

That would certainly assure the future of the Assembly and the Council of Europe.

Problems Of Inflation

TAX LUXURIES, CONTROL COMFORTS AND RATION NECESSITIES

Measures To Check Runaway Prices

BY S. T. KARNIK

THE author suggests several ways to absorb the surplus money in circulation. A savings' drive can turn this active money into dormant wealth. The millions with the rich can be mopped up by issuing "Prosperity Bonds". Once the state drive for more production gains momentum the people will shed their scarcity complex and stop hoarding or flinging away money on things they do not need urgently. The author advocates the motto—tax the luxuries, control the comforts and ration the necessities.

With commodities in short supply, the surplus purchasing power in the hands of the community finds an outlet in the shape of higher prices. If the evil effects of inflation are to be checked, it is, therefore, equally important that the increased productive activity should be supplemented by an intensive drive to withdraw the extra money from circulation. The country's surplus purchasing-power is ostensibly concentrated in the hands of the rich but, paradoxically enough, the wage-earner too has amassed large fortunes out of high wages and bonuses and now constitutes an important factor to be reckoned with in the present attempts to weed out inflation.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF PROSPERITY

The prosperity of the wage-earner is reflected in the country's city life. His present day earnings leave him a sufficient margin to spend disproportionately over recreations, comforts, travels, fancy articles, etc. Thus a cinema show has become a bi-weekly necessity for a city labourer while the race-course is regarded as a place of weekly pilgrimage; his off-duty clothing consists of a finer variety; he has developed a sudden affection for distant relations and a devotion for forgotten deities and undertakes frequent journeys on sentimental and religious grounds. A big slice of his increased earnings thus goes into circulation on account of all these.

WRIST-WATCH AND FOUNTAIN PENS

Besides, in some of the city firms, office boys and peons are also found donning wrist-watches and fountain pens—articles which are definitely beyond the normal means of their wearers. It is significant to note that all these expenses are met after paying for the necessities of life which in most cases are controlled and rationed and in some cases are even made available at concessional rates. Obviously, very large income has accrued to a vast section of the community and is being recklessly thrown into circulation thereby leading to a rise in price levels.

Here our trade unions can usefully extend their activities to educating the workers in conserving their increased earnings and explaining to them the implications of inflation. These unions could effectively initiate savings drive and thus prevent much of the wasteful expenditure that now feeds inflation. Every pay-day should be a savings day and all bonuses and a certain proportion of the dearness allowances should be paid in Savings Certificates. Besides, further saving could be encouraged by an award of bonus savings certificates to persons showing the largest savings.

PROBLEMS OF PLENTY

Similarly, highly paid employees contribute in no small measure to the present economic ills. Their existing fat salaries are further inflated by substantial amounts of dearness and other allowances and the augmented income in a large number of cases is thrown back into markets against the purchases of luxury articles such as motor cars, radios, furniture, silks, etc. The dearness allowance after certain income limits, thus has no utility for the purpose for which it is intended and in most cases serves only to worsen the situation. It should either be discontinued in such cases or paid in savings certificates.

SAVINGS DRIVE

In any scheme of savings drive, the aim being to rope the surplus money in the hands of the community, sufficient attraction should be provided to convert the active money into what may be termed a sort of dormant wealth in the shape of savings certificates, securities, etc. The surplus with the rich could be mopped up through "prosperity bonds" of higher denominations, while, to suit the wage-earners and others with smaller surpluses, Five/Ten rupee "self-earning" certificates of short maturities may prove ideal. These latter should be in regional languages, attractive, easily understood, readily available and devoid of any cumbersome formalities. Not only the form of the certificates but their nomenclature should also have a 'catching value' to lure truant money from going into wasteful channels.

Apart from this, bank credits used for speculation vest large amounts of invisible money in the hands of the borrowers and to that extent add to the inflationary trend.

Speculative transactions should, therefore, be made a penal offence and banks making loans for this purpose should be deemed as abetting the offence. The Reserve Bank of India should also tighten its control over the loans and discounts operations of banks and ensure that the country's credit structure is not abused.

MENTAL ATTITUDES

Apart from the strictly economic point of view, the problem of inflation needs to be tackled from a psychological angle as well. The nation is suffering from a sort of scafcity complex which the State should strive to dispel. What the common man needs is food, clothing and shelter and, if he is assured that there is no dearth of these, he will go about his normal avocations without bothering to obtain these at fancy prices. This will also put an end to his hoarding instinct which will no more subordinate his sense of moral responsibility to society.

To achieve this end, increased production at home should be supplemented by liberal imports from abroad and a total and rigid ban on the exports of essential commodities like foodgrains and textiles. The fear is expressed in some quarters that a ban on such exports may lead to the loss of overseas markets but such apprehensions must be regarded as misconceived For one thing, we have no exportable surplus available under present conditions, nor can such markets, founded as they would be against the recognised economic standards, endure long. Further, it is stated that vast amounts of our foreign exchange resources, particularly, from hard currency countries, are being drained on account of imports of foodgrains and capital goods. If this is so, these are being utilised for essential purposes. But unfortunately, a layman who reads day after day press announcements regarding the arrivals of shiploads of foodgrains and vast textile machineries is mystified to discern himself still going about half clad and half fed.

CONSERVE RESOURCES

Our foreign exchange resources must be rigidly conserved and made available only against the imports of essential commodities if they are being utilised otherwise, and the business visits, study tours, pleasure trips, etc. should be banned till we are able to balance our economy at home.

In this connection, it would be desirable if periodical statements are published giving statistical information regarding our foreign exchange earnings and disbursements under the various categories so that we may know what proportion is being utilised against imports of essential articles. A very large amount of valuable dollars could be saved if greater attention is paid to agricultural development as this would obviate the necessity of importing foodgrains from abroad in considerable quantities. Every possible assistance and encouragement should, therefore, be provided to reclaim fallow lands and grow more food. If we succeed in this, the increased agricultural produce would lead to a decline in foodgrains prices which in turn is bound to react favourably on the general price level thereby mitigating the rigorous of inflation.

STATE SCHEMES

In the present economic set-up, it must be admitted that large scale state expenditure is also an important contributory factor to the inflation. The State, like any other individual, should therefore curtail its ex-

(Continued on Page 9)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Soviet Films

It is reported that the Bombay Board of Film Censors have banned the exhibition of several Soviet films in the Bombay Province. Even scientific and geographic shorts have been prohibited. Even some of the old pictures, already censored and passed for exhibition, have come under the ban and their permits for exhibition withdrawn.

We hope that the Bombay Board of Film Censors has the same code for all foreign films. As India has not severed her relatons with Soviet Russia or definitely joined the western Bloc one cannot see why the Bombay Government should object to Soviet films. They are no worse than many of the foreign films shown in India. On the other hand their technique and entertainment value is admittedly very high. Why then this step-motherly attitude? If they conform to the existing code of the present Film Censors Board, there should be no reason why they should not be shown in the province.

As it is many of the foreign producers are returning to crime and thriller type of films. There are plenty of gunmen and murders. Sexy stories are prominently featured. Surely these are not the right things according to Indian standards?

When pictures like Iron Curtain, Ninotchka and other anti-Soviet films are shown have we not the right to see pictures showing the opposite point of view? Hollywood has not the monopoly to show us all the foreign pictures

No Government has the right to regiment the thoughts and feelings of people in matters of culture and art. They are outside the politics of any Government and as long as a film is a fine piece of creative art and depicts the life and struggle of people or their background without preaching violence or casting aspersions on our people, it should not be banned. Let us not ape Hitler, who whilst burning all the works of progressive artists and writers thought that he would triumph over them.

— R. K.PATHY.

Documentaries

It is good to hear that the Government is going to insist that every theatre must show documentaries and news-reels. We hope that this will force the long-winded Indian producers to cut down the length of their pictures. Many Indian films are unnecessarily long, padded and consequently, boring. They need editing badly and the quickening of tempo. If all Indian films are reduced to 8,000 ft they would improve beyond recognition. The theatres then can show in addition to the feature film, a news-reel, a documentary and a travelogue. This will definitely help the Government's educational drive.

— A FILM-GOER

"G" Route Bus

Prior to August, 1942, the B.E.S.T. Co. was running a daily Bus service known as the "G Route", covering a wide area between Parel Road, Byculla, Clare Road, a section of Tardeo, Charni Road, Girgaon and Fort. It was a very good service as it helped both bus and tram passengers and reduced to a certain extent the pressure on "A" route buses. It was discontinued immediately after the outbreak of riots in August, 1942. It remains suspended though other bus routes services have been considerably augmented and even new services started. It is time that this service revived.

—PLAIN SPEAKER

FRANKLY SPEAKING

History Of The Congress

We cannot congratulate the Syllabus Committee of the Madhya Bharat Government on its recommendation that a short history of the Indian National Congress should be a compulsory subject in the educational institutions of the Union. An account of the Congress is already included in every good history of India. And it is only as a part of Indian history that the story of the Congress is best learnt. To make the latter a separate subject in any school may at present tend to make it too laudatory and one-sided to serve the purpose that the study of history is intended to serve. So far as primary schools are concerned, the best way to deal with the subject is for the teacher to tell the children stories of national heroes like Mahatma Gandhi, Dadabhoy Navroji, Lokamanya Tilak, Motilal Nehru and others. Fuller lives of these heroes should be made available in every school library.

Hindi Telegrams

With the advent of Independence and the decision to make Hindi the national language, telegraphic service in that language is a question of time. Telegrams in Hindi have just been transmitted in the Nagri script in the U. P. and Bihar, and it will not be very long before they are more widely used in the country. The advantage of telegraphic service in Hindi even now is that it will be easier for millions of people who know the language but are ignorant of English to avail themselves of the service with the help of an English-knowing person. The question arises whether the Hindi service is much costlier than the English. If it is, it is worthwhile considering whether it not convenient to receive and deliver messages in Hindi in Nagari script but to transmit them in the Roman script modified to suit Hindi sounds. It is of course necessary for this purpose that every telegraphic operator should know Hindi and the modified Roman script.

Planning Needed

Disposition of industries was the principal theme of a speech made by Bombay's Minister for Industries, Mr. G. D. Tapase, at a public meeting at Yeola. He adopted the current tendency to excessive concentration of industrial concerns in larger towns and stressed the need of dispersing them. Experience has shown that unrestricted industrialisation of a few towns is harmful in many respects. The Government of Bombay has realised this point and has worked out a plan to establish five or six trading centres in suitable areas in the Province. The effect of the plan, said Mr. Tapase, would be systmeatic scattering of industries, proper exploitation of resources and full utilisation of man power. It is hoped that the new centres, since they are expected to be predominently industrial settlements, will be designed in such a manner that the faults in planning noticed in the existing centres are not repeated. Mr. Tapase rightly thinks that excessive concentration of industries in larger towns has resulted in the peasantry neglecting the cultivation of land. The cash payment of wages in factories is likely to prove a temptation to the farmers of poor means to leave agriculture. The possibility of the neglect of agriculture will have to be kept in view also while new trading centres are established. The Government should take special care that the dispersal of industries does not adversely affect agriculture.

Kabul-Karachi Friction

The Pakistan Government is evidently a firm devotee of the strategy of attack being the best defence whatever the merits of the particular issue. And it believes that the problem of the Pathan population and the tribal area can be effectively solved by misrepresenting the people and Government of Afghanistan. Thus Mr. Ghulam Muhammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, has sought, at a London Press Conference, to explain away the whole Afghan-Pakistan affair by asserting quite blandly that it is all "artificially engineered propaganda by the Afghanistan Government" and that the common people of Afghanistan are not with them This really is not all. With the deterioration of the situation, Pakistan leaders go further and insinuate the existence of an intrigue or conspiracy between Kabul and New Delhi. This sort of propaganda, however, cannot succeed in obscuring or diverting attention from the truth, which the Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, Sardar Najibullah Khan, has done well to emphasise.

The Only Solution

As he says in his interview with correspondents, there never has been any Kabul-New Delhi intrigue against Pakistan and "never has the Afghan Government had any intention of any annexation of the Pushtu-speaking people with Afghanistan". All that Afghanistan wants and has asked for both from the British Government and now from Pakistan is "only a guarantee that the legitimate rights of Pathans to their own freedom will be ensured". The concern of the Government and people of Afghanistan for the Pathans is natural enough and has, indeed, been acknowledged by both the British and Pakistan Governments. Now, here comes the simple truth about the whole friction that has arisen. Mr. Jinnah himself and the Pakistan Foreign Minister had given the required assurances to Afghanistan and the Pathans. But Pakistan has repudiated its pledge and gone back on its solemn word so completely that its Governor-General actually declared the tribal area to be part of Pakistan. How can any Afghan Government accept that situation? For, if it did it would have to reckon with its people, who, despite Mr. Ghulam Muhammed and others, must naturally react as brothers to the sentiments and sufferings of fellow-Pathans. That is why, it is the people, and not "artificially engineered propaganda", that was agitated over the bombing of Waziris and is profoundly excercised over the future of the Pathans. There is a "Pakhtoon problem". It is very much a reality. It has to be solved by recognising its reality and its legitimate justification. It has to be solved by recognising Afghanistan's natural interest in it instead of misrepresenting its Government and also its people's feelings. It can be easily solved if it is faced. If it is sought to be evaded, there are certain to arise serious difficulties which Pakistan can ill afford to face.

In the OPEN AIR

The Tree Mignonette, or Henna, has a well-deserved place in nearly every Indian garden. Some people keep it closely trimmed to make a thick hedge while others prefer to allow it to grow naturally as a large shrub. The Menthe, to give it its vernacular name, has small, smooth, oval leaves and bears, particularly at this time of year, large sprays of very heavily-scented, cream-flowers, which are followed, after a short time, by bunches of small berries like erect bunches of minute green grapes. The flowers of the Menthe are yet another example of the perfection of form which is to be seen in so many aspects of Nature. To the naked eye, each individual flower is quite insignificant, and it needs a lens to distinguish the red, pointed sepals and the beauty of curled and folded yellow petals with their velvety texture, and the long stamens with their brown anthers. The leaves and shoots of the Menthe, when crushed, yield a red juice which is used for staining the nails and which is the basis of henna preparations for dyeing the hair.

D. R.

MENTHE

Five-Year Life For States Assemblies

Proceedings In Detail

The Constituent Assembly adopted Article 146 laying down that all executive action of the Government of a State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of a Governor and that orders and instruments executed in the name of a Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not made or executed by the Governor himself.

The House rejected an amendment by Prof. K. T. Shah, wanting substitution of the words "the Government of the State concerned" for the word "Governor" in the Article Prof Shah's contention was that it was inappropriate to attach such personal importance to the Governor who was after all a temporary head of a State holding office for a few years To have all executive matters done in the name of the Governor seemed to him to be utterly incongruous with the democratic Government that was being established.

Dr Ambedkar, Law Minister, explained that Article 146 was only a logical sequence of Article 130 which said that all executive power of the State should be vested in the Governor In view of Article 130, the logical conclusion was that expressed of all executive action in the State should be in the name of the Governor only.

RECONSIDERATION OF COUNCIL'S DECISION

The House then proceeded to consideration of Article 147 The Article lays down that it shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the State and furnish information relating to legislation which the Governor may call for Under the Article, the Governor will have the power to submit for reconsideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision had been taken by a Minister and which had not been considered by the Council.

Mr. H. V. Kamath (C P) said he was opposed to the Article and wanted it to be either deleted or recast. Redrafting of the Article was necessary in view of the decision to have appointed Governors. He asked whether the House wished that a nominated Governor should be given power to interfere in the day-to-day proceedings of the Council of Ministers. He wondered why the Chief Minister should submit for the consideration of the Governor any matter which had been already decided by his Council.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, opposing Mr. Kamath's amendment, said that every order issued by the Cabinet or by Ministers individually would be published and proclaimed in the name of the Governor. No Governor would like to question day-to-day orders passed by the Council of Ministers on ordinary affairs. Even then there was nothing in the Article giving powers to overrule the decisions of the Cabinet.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa) supported Mr Kamath's amendment and wanted the drafting committee to re-examine the clause in view of the fact that Governors were going to be nominated.

Mr B. M Gupta, supporting Mr Kamath's amendment, asked whether it was necessary to clothe constitutional Governors with the powers given to them under the Article He could not see why they should be given such statutory powers to guide the working of the Council of Ministers This purpose could be achieved by private suggestions as was done by Queen Victoria by private letters to her Prime Ministers.

INTERPRETATION SOUGHT

Prof Shibbanlal Saksena (U P) felt that there was no danger of a conflict between the Governor and the Ministers nor was there any scope for backbiting as the result of the Article Under the scheme of things the Governor should be a person who could enjoy the confidence of the Council of Ministers and should be a man of superior calibre, devoting himself to the welfare of the province.

Mr R. K. Sidhwa (C.P.) sought for interpretation of sub-clauses one and two of the Article which made it obligatory on the part of the Chief Minister to submit to the Governor all information although "the latter was claimed to be a figure head". He, however urged for the retention of the provision that, if the Governor so required, the Chief Minister should submit to the whole Cabinet for consideration any decision taken by a Minister and not considered by the Cabinet as a whole.

WIDER POWERS OF MISCHIEF

Orissa Member's View

Mr. Bishwanath Das (Orissa) wanted to know what powers and responsibilities the Drafting Committee intended to invest the Governor with. The Assembly had a right to know the background of this Article. It was framed under different circumstances and conditions as they originally wanted the Governors to be elected on the basis of adult suffrage. Those who were responsible for giving the lead to the Assembly to pass the Article regarding nomination owed a responsibility to the Assembly to define the relations that they wanted to evolve between the Governor and the Ministries so that clashes between them in the future working of the constitution might be avoided. He visualised the emergence of different parties in the centre and the provinces and the possibility that the Governors nominated by the Centre might not be acceptable to the Cabinet in the provinces. Under the Government of India Act, powers were vested in the Governor to interfere but the Governor-General had the power to control them from behind. Under the new constitution, there was nothing in law for the control of the Governors by the President or the Prime Minister of India. He asked. "Are we going to vest in the Governor powers of widest scope for creating mischief and bringing friction between the Governor and the Government, especially when we have no power of control vested in the President?"

MUNSHI DEFENDS ARTICLE

Mr K. M Munshi argued that the Governor under the constitution was not a "cypher" or a "superhost" as some members had suggested. He said the Governor had political functions to perform as the constitutional head It was wrong to say that the Governor had no functions at all but to endorse what the Prime Minister or Ministers decided even without giving them the benefit of his advise or the outlook of a detached spectator

Replying to the criticisms regarding sub-clause three of the Article, Mr Munshi pointed out that there was collective responsibility for the action of the Ministers.

There was nothing wrong if the Governor, who was the constitutional head felt required the imprimature of the whole Cabinet and not a Minister alone

DETACHED SPECTATOR

Dealing with the remarks made by Mr Bishwanath Das, ex-Premier of Orissa Mr. Munshi said that they should not import the old complex into the new regime. The Governor would be nominated by the Centre and he would be a detached spectator of what was happening. He would maintain the dignity, stability and collective responsibility of the Government. In that limited sphere he could exercise his influence for the good of the country and the Government.

Mr. Munshi made it clear that the constitution followed the British model and the approach to the position of the Governor was that of a constitutional head as in England. The constitutional head in England was not a dummy. He had the most important role of an adviser. It was wrong to assume that the Prime Minister was a dictator of the province. There would be minority interests in the province and it was the duty of the Governor to see that there was general collaboration between all sections. The Governor would be able to bring about harmony in regard to certain policies that might be initiated by the party in power. He could advise but ultimately he has to accept the advice of the Cabinet.

EXPERIMENTS ON DEMOCRACY

Mr. Munshi said that they were trying to build up democracy more or less on a model successfully experimented in Britain. Today they had a large single party in the provinces but the time might come when there would be many parties. The Prime Minister of the province might need the help of a detached person to bring about harmonious relations between the parties. The powers that were conferred on the Governor were legitimate to the constitutional head and essential for the smooth working of democracy.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury (Assam) considered the Article "a blot" on the whole constitution and felt that it was an unwarranted provision which would lead to friction in the provincial administration. What business had the Governor got, he asked, to call for information which did not relate to the field of his discretion? Was it fair to say that it should be the duty of the Chief Minister to give information to the Governor and would it be a breach of duty if the proceedings of the Council of Ministers were not sent to the Governor?

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

In a detailed reply, Dr. Ambedkar expressed considerable surprise at "the excited debate" that had taken place on Article 147 which was an exact reproduction of Article 65 giving the President the same power. He thought that the debate that took place when Article 65 was before the House should have sufficed for the purpose of Article 147. Several members of the House seemed to think that there was something behind the Article which would put the position of the Ministers and the Cabinet in the provinces in jeopardy "The Governor under the constitution has no functions which he can discharge by himself", said Dr. Ambedkar, adding: "While he has no functions, he has certain duties to perform. The Article does not confer upon the Governor any power to override the Ministry in any particular matter. Even under the Article, the Governor is bound to accept the advice of the Ministers. Therefore the criticism that the Article somewhat enables the Governor to interfere with or upset the decision of the Cabinet is entirely misconceived".

C. A. To Carry On Despite Heat

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's reference was to the improvement in the weather in the last two or three days.

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Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed suggested adjournment for a month or two in order to enable members to study the spate of amendments pouring in every day and table amendments to those amendments. Further, he said: "The heat which has subsided is likely to reappear with a vengeance."

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena and Mr. R. K. Sidhva opposed adjournment. Mr. Sidhva and Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, however, drew the President's attention to the inconvenience caused by amendments for the following morning being received at 10 or 10-30 p.m.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad explained that amendments were received by the office as late as 5 p.m. and hence they were bound to be circulated late. He would, however, have no objection to postponing consideration of a particular matter if members so desired. As regards Mr. Naziruddin's plea for time to study amendments and table further amendments, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "We have already over four thousand amendments and amendments to those amendments have been coming in. If members were to give amendments to those amendments, there will be no end to these amendments. I do not think the House wants, and certainly I do not want, an adjournment of the House either for enabling members to give fresh amendments or on account of the weather."

EXTENSION DURING EMERGENCY

No Dissolution Of Councils

HOUSES TO MEET AT LEAST TWICE A YEAR

Age Limits For Membership Set: Stipulations Of Disqualification

NEW DELHI, June 2 (A.P.I.).

THE Constituent Assembly today passed a record number of nearly twenty Articles. After a further debate on the Governor's powers, the House agreed that the Chief Minister of each State should communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the State Administration and proposals for legislation and furnish such information on these subjects as the Governor may call for.

If the Governor so requires, the Chief Minister will have to submit for consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Mr H V Kamath (C P) asked whether this would not give the Governor power to interfere in the day-to-day proceedings of the Council

Mr Biswanath Das, former Premier of Orissa, felt that the Article might create friction between the Governor and his Cabinet

Dr B R Ambedkar, Law Minister and Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said that the Governor must see the administration was good, efficient and honest, that it was kept in power without corruption and partiality and that the proposals initiated by the Ministry were not contrary to the wishes of the people He must advise the Ministry, warn them if necessary and ask them, to reconsider any particular proposal. How could the Governor be in a position to carry out those duties unless he had the power to obtain information? The Article, however, did not confer upon the Governor any power to override the Ministry in any particular matter, he said.

The House decided that the States Legislative Assemblies should normally have a five-year term.

The Legislative Council would not be subject to dissolution but one-third of its members would retire every second year. Originally they were to have retired every third year.

The minimum age of a member of the Legislative Assembly was fixed at 25 and Legislative Council at 30.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

Main Classifications

Dr. Ambedkar said that a distinction had to be made between the individual functions of the Governor and the duties which the Governor had to perform as the Constitutional Head His main duties might be classified into two parts. One was that he had to retain the Ministry in office because the Ministry was to hold office during his pleasure. The second duty was to advise the Ministry and suggest an alternate method of dealing with a problem and ask them for reconsideration of decisions.

He did not think that anybody in the House would question the fact that the Governor should have this duty cast upon him. Otherwise he would be an absolutely unnecessary functionary. He was the representative, not of a party, but of the people as a whole. It was in the name of the people he carried on the administration. He must see that the Administration was carried on a plane which might be regarded a good, efficient and honest administration.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that Cabinet papers were now sent to the Governor-General. Similarly, weekly summaries prepared by each Ministry containing the decisions taken by them were sent to the Cabinet as well as to the Governor-General. If, for instance, the Governor-General in seeing the weekly summaries sent up to him found that the Ministry, without reference to the Cabinet, had taken a decision on a particular subject which he thought was not good, it was but fair that the Governor-General should be empowered to see that the particular decision was reconsidered by the Cabinet. Dr. Ambedkar did not see anything wrong in the procedure nor could it be considered as a sort of interference in the Administration. The criticisms were based on misreading of the Article.

The Article was adopted.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

The House adopted Article 151, which, as amended by Dr. Ambedkar, says that the Legislative Assemblies of States shall continue for five years, unless dissolved earlier. The Legislative Council of a State shall not be subject to dissolution but one-third of its members shall retire every second year.

The House accepted an amendment moved by Mr. B. M. Gupta stating that while a Proclamation of emergency is in operation, the five-year term of the Assembly may be extended by Parliament for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending, in any case, beyond a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.) described the amendment as "undemocratic" and said that even during war-time, the U.S.A. found it possible to hold elections. There was no reason why the same should not be done in India.

AGE FOR MEMBERSHIP

Article 152, which lays down a minimum age of 25 for a member of the Assembly and 30 for a member of the Legislative Council, was adoped. Originally the minimum age for membership of the Council had been put down as 35 but the House accepted Smt. Purnima Bannerji's amendment reducing it to 30.

The Clause also provides that other qualifications of members may be prescribed by the Legislature of the State.

Smt. Purnima Bannerji and Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said that this provision might be misused by a State Legislature to prescribe high property qualifications. Prof. Saksena also suggested that the minimum age for membership of a State Assembly should be reduced to 21.

Dr. Ambedkar assured the House that there was no intention that property qualifications should be included as a necessary condition for a candidate. What was behind the provision was that such qualifications as residence in a particular constituency and disqualifications as bankruptcy, unsoundness of mind, etc. should be prescribed by the State Legislature. If the House came to the conclusion later that these qualifications should be prescribed by law by Parliament, he should like to reserve for the Drafting Committee the right to reconsider this subclause.

The House rejected Prof. K. T. Shah's amendment seeking to lay down the literacy qualification for candidates. Prof. Shah said that without such provision, there was a danger of illiterate candidates coming into the Legislature.

Dr. Ambedkar said that this matter could be covered by a law made by the State Legislature.

SUMMONING OF HOUSES

The Assembly adopted Article 153 which says that the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State shall be summoned to meet at least twice a year and the interval shall be less than six months.

Subject to this provision, the Governor may, from time to time, summon the Legislature or either House to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, prorogue the House or Houses or dissolve the Legislative Assembly. At Dr. Ambedkar's suggestion, the House deleted the original provision that these functions of the Governors shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

The House rejected an amendment moved by Mr. Mohd Tahir, stipulating that the Legislative Assembly could be dissolved before the expiry of its term only if the Governor was satisfied that the Administration was failing and the Ministry had become unstable.

Mr. H. V. Kamath asked whether there was any Article in the Constitution which laid down specifically that the Governor was bound to follow the advice of his Council of Ministers.

SIX ARTICLES ADOPTED

The House, with very little discussion, adopted Articles 154 to 159. These Articles dealt with the rights of Governor to address and send messages to the Legislature, special address by him at opening sessions of the Legislature, rights of Ministers and Advocate-General to speak and take part in the proceedings of the Houses, election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, vacation and resignation of and removal from the office and power of the Deputy Speaker and other members to act as Speaker.

Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor (U.P.) moved an amendment for the inclusion of a new Article 159-A which sought to provide that the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker would not preside at sittings of the Assembly, while a resolution for his removal from office was under consideration.

Mr. Kappor said that it would be unfair to the Legislative Assembly and embarrassing to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker if they were to preside when a motion of no-confidence was moved against them. The amendment was accepted.

Articles 160, 161, 162 and 163, relating to election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council salaries, powers and duties were also adopted.

VOTING IN LEGISLATURE

The House held over consideration of Article 164 making provisions regarding voting in the Legislature and their power to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum.

DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS

Five Stipulations

The House then took up consideration of the Articles relating to disqualification of members.

Article 165 concerning oath or affirmation which a member should take was passed without discussion and also the next Article regarding vacation of seats. Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment to the effect that no one could be a member of Legislature of two States. The House adopted it.

The Article stipulating the disqualification for membership stated that a person would be disqualified for being chosen as a member of the Legislative Assembly or Council (A) if he held any office of profit under the Government of India or any State, (B) if he was of unsound mind and stood so declared by a competent court, (C) if he was an undischarged insolvent, (D) if he was under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power or was a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a Foreign Power or (E) if he was so disqualified by or under any law made by the Legislature of the State.

Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment seeking to substitute the following in the place of Clause (D) namely acknowledgment of allegiance to a Foreign Power: "If he has ceased to be a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a Foreign State or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a Foreign State."

COMMONWEALTH ISSUE

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi wanted to know what the phrase "Adherence to Foreign Power" meant. He asked whether the British Commonwealth was a Foreign Power. Would that disqualify many of the members particularly the Prime Minister? They had recognised the King to some extent and India had become a member of the Commonwealth. Would adherence to the British Commonwealth disqualify the nationals to contest for the election to the Legislature?

Dr. Ambedkar said that he did not like to be involved in a discussion about the Commonwealth but he would inform the House that he proposed to introduce at a subsequent stage, an amendment to Article 303 to define what countries should be regarded as foreign. The amendment proposed to give power to the President to declare what countries were not foreign. Many people seemed to be rather worried about the citizenship and felt that when a country of the Commonwealth was declared not a foreign country under the proposed amendment, all such people who were inhabitants of the country 'ipso facto' would enjoy all rights of citizenship which were being conferred upon the people of this country. Dr. Ambedkar said that no such consequence need follow.

He added: "The position under the Commonwealth relationship is that in all Dominion countries, the residents will be divided into three categories—citizens, aliens and category of what may be called Dominion residents, residing in the particular country. All the citizens of Dominions residing in India should not be treated as aliens but they will have some rights of aliens but they will not, in my judgment, have full rights of citizenship which may be given to the people of our own country."

The House accepted the amendment by Dr. Ambedkar and adopted the amended Article before it adjourned till tomorrow.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN WAREHOUSE FIRE

Naval Stores Gutted

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Damage variously estimated between Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. two crores has been caused by a disastrous fire, which reduced to a mass of flaming ruins, wireless equipment, stationery, furniture, and other assorted naval stores, stacked to capacity in a three-storeyed warehouse in the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard in the early hours this morning.

The Warehouse, which however, is not the only one where naval stores are kept, was burst down to a wreck within a few minutes. In the picturesque language of Mr. M. G. Pradhan, Chief Fire Officer of the Bombay Municipality, the godown was reduced to "shambles" by the time the Fire Brigade received the first call at 2-30 a.m. today.

A strong 21-mile an hour breeze which blew steadily from South to North was responsible for the fact that no damage of any kind was done to the score or more of naval craft moored in the Dockyard basin, less than a hundred feet from the gutted building. The basin was packed with vessels which could not have been easily moved.

The fire however, threatened many buildings in the Fort area, especially the Hari Building and the Nagri Building just opposite the godown on the Old Custom House Road. The woodwork and roof trusses of the Hari building were already aflame when the Municipal Fire Brigade arrived on the spot and their first concern was to remove the residents to safety, prevent the spread of fire and localise it.

Eighteen fire engines of the Bombay Municipality under the direction of Mr. M. G. Pradhan, Deputy Fire Officer Vengsaskar and Second Officer Mahmud Shah tackled the job along with half a dozen trailing pumps from the Naval Dockyard and one fire engine of the Port Trust Fire Service. The 180 firemen were assisted by hundreds of ratings and officers of the Navy in helping to pump thousands of gallons of water not only from every hydrant in the locality but also from the Dockyard Basin.

Ten thousand citizens woken out of their sleep had a ring side view of the blazing inferno with flames shooting 150 feet high.

Admiral Hall of the Indian Fleet and Commodore Inigo Jones, in charge of the Bombay Naval Station, rushed to the spot in answer to an emergency call and were seen assisting in the operations for over three hours.

BLACK NIGHT TURNED INTO DAY

The black night was converted to bright day in the Fort area by the flames which could be seen in such distant places as Shivaji Park, Cumballa Hill and from the Byculla Fire Brigade Headquarters.

Although technically the fire was brought under control by four A.M. the smouldering ruins were being sprayed with water till a late a hour in the afternoon, as the police and military units cordoned off the smoke-filled streets around and diverted traffic away from the Customs House Road. The tram services from Frere Road to the Museum were suspended this morning and other vehicular traffic was diverted along Apollo Street.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

Traffic along this route will remain suspended till Naval engineers complete the demolition of the two gaunt, soot-blackened walls of the Warehouse which stand precariously, threatening to collapse any moment. The other two walls have already crumpled down.

Although no exact information about how the fire broke out or when, is available at the moment, it is surmised that it must have started about 2-28 a.m. on Wednesday. The first alarm reached the Fire Brigade at 2-30 followed by a number of other calls. The first fire engine was on the spot at 2-36, followed almost immediately by 17 others from every part of the city.

Already the building, which stands half way between the junction of Customs House Road with Bank Street on the North and Apollo Street on the south, next to the public convenience, was a wreck.

STATE OF PANIC

Men and women in the building close by were running helter skelter. Shoes slipped off their feet, littering the roads. This spoke of the state of panic in which they must have fled. There were others, nearly 500 of them who had to be helped out of their homes.

The strong breeze carried burning embers which were showered on the buildings to the North and North-West of the burning mass. Flying objects, described as "balls of fire" by onlookers, fell on certain buildings on the northern side of Elphinstone Gardens. An eye-witness stated that some of these burning splinters fell as far away as the Fort Market.

Late in the morning, the Bank Street, the Customs House Road and the Elphinstone Garden localities were strewn with cinders, and a thick pall of smoke lay over the locality.

The building itself—or what was left of it—was a tangled mass of twisted girders, wrecked walls, burnt out furniture, and other objects charred out of recognition. As the hoses from the dockyard basin side sent jets of water on the still smoking ruins, all that could be seen were two tall walls, with gaping holes which were once windows, out of which issued billows of acrid smoke.

But the dockyard was working. Viewed from a height the yard was a hive of activity as usual and the naval craft continued in their berths, peaceful and unperturbed.

POLICE CORDON

The cars of the owners who had flocked to the spot, presented to the police an even greater problem than the usual curious crowd of spectators. Not only the Palton Road police under whose jurisdiction the area falls, but contingents from armed headquarters and naval police were called in to throw a wide cordon and keep order.

Despite the size of the conflagration there was one casualty. A fireman of the Port Trust escaped with only minor injuries by rushing out in time, just as a flaming wall crashed near him. He was treated in the R.I.N. dispensary and sent home.

Rajen Babu Rules Out "Scoundrel"

NEW DELHI, June 2. (API): President Rajendra Prasad today ruled out the expression "scoundrel" as unparliamentary." It was used by Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, Member from Bihar, while describing what he considered to be the present qualifications of members of legislatures in democratic countries.

Balloon Bomb Discovered In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 2 (API)—The "balloon bomb", recovered by the police from the roof-top of a South Calcutta house yesterday, was today described as "a queer contrivance" in a small wooden box wrapped all round with cotton.

The balloon itself was made of paper and was flown by heated air, on the model of similar balloons used during festivals in some parts of the country.

Hyderabad Reds Clash With Mysore Police

HYDERABAD, June 2 (UPI).—A battle between a party of 60 armed Communists and the Mysore Special Armed Reserve Police in Inderyal in Bhongir taluka on the May 31 is reported.

Shots were exchanged for about two hours when eventually the Communists beat a retreat leaving behind two Sten guns and some ammunition. Six Communists are stated to have received gun-shot wounds. There were no casualties on the side of the police.

While retreating the Communists killed Mr. Ramchandra Reddy, a Police Patel.

Over 200 cartridges were found on the site of the engagement.

Bullet Still In Him

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 2.—Feru Dayal, who was involved in the recent Central Bank incident, is lying seriously ill in a local hospital. The bullet that hit him while he was making away from the police has not yet been extracted from his person.

Two U.S. Generals Meet In Academic Backdrop

NEW YORK, June 1. (UPA): Two generals who led America's hot and cold wars in Germany, were reunited here to-day against an academic backdrop which failed to exclude echoes of the world struggles in which they played outstanding roles.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, presiding at his first commencement as President of Columbia University, told 8,036 graduates they must participate in the fight between the advocates of freedom and of dictatorship.

Eisenhower declared: "In World War II, we Americans welded into a cooperative unit the enterprise, initiative, spirit and will of many millions of free men and women. We crossed oceans and—joined with our Allies—crushed two regimental tyrannies whose power was frightening. At the same time we rescued from industrial disaster an ally whose Communist economy we are now told is the only means to a world of plenty."

Then the former Allied Supreme Commander in Europe awarded 21 honorary degrees One recipient of a Doctorate of Laws was General Lucius D. Clay, who just retired as American Military Governor in Germany.

Stop Press

KING'S ASSENT TO IRELAND BILL

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter) — The Royal assent was given today to the Ireland Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament

The Bill acknowledges that Eire has left the Commonwealth provides for Eire citizens not being regarded as foreigners and declares that northern Ireland shall remain in the Kings Dominions unless its Parliament rules otherwise.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Further Decline In Tata Steel Shares

BOMBAY, June 2.

Owing to the annual general meeting of the members of the local Stock Exchange, the market opened late at 1-45 p.m. The opening decline attracted scattered buying which moved up prices few points but the improvement attracted renewed selling which resulted in a steady decline. As pointed out before the general feeling remains bearish and there is utter absence of any investment support.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1257-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1270 and after improving at Rs. 1262 declined at Rs. 1255. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 261 and quietened at Rs. 260. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 938-12 and declined at Rs. 935.

Thereafter there was mixed trading and Tata Steel Defds. after declining at Rs. 1252 rallied at Rs. 1256. Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 261. Bombay Dyeings after declining at Rs. 933 steadied at Rs. 935. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 260 while Central India shares were placed at Rs. 229. Central Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 80-4 and Imperials came in business at Rs. 1775. Scindia shares were done at Rs. 12-6.

On the whole there was restricted trading. Bombay Dyeings ruled easy with moderate selling but Tata Steels found some support at the decline. Closing tone was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	935	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-3)	260	0
Swadeshi Mills (1-4)	279	0
Central India Mills (4)	--	--
Simplex Mill (3)	168	0
New Great Eastern (8)	139	0
Indore (9 plus 3)	137	8
Gokak Mills (12) XD	253	8
Century Spinning (15)	250	0
Colaba (12)	140	0
India Beaching (6)	145	0
Swan Mills (20)	288	0
Finlay Mills (15)	244	8
Morarji Gokuldas	405	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	1--	--
Meyer (12)	111	14
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	10
India United Ord (0-2-6)	10	13
India United Defd (0-2-6)	1	9 6
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180	0
Podar (8)	131	4
Khatau Makanji (5)	185	12

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord (4)	261	0
Tata Steel Defd (61-15)	1256	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-8)	140	12

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	132	12

INDUSTRIES

Burma	267	8
Belapur Sugar (9)	166	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	20	8
Scindia Steam (0-3)	1	6
Premier Construction	83	4
Tata Chemical	8	12
Tata Oil (2)	51	0
India Iron (0-12)	20	15
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	17	1
British India Corp (0-9)	7	12
I. Copper	1	14 6
Wimco	156	4
Alcock	225	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (25)	1465	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1400	0
Tata Hydro (3)	147	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	60	8
Phoenix	197	8
Indian Mfg.	4150	0
Kuria	117	8
New City	180	0
Minerva (12)	113	12
Bradbury	360	0
Bharat Mills (2)	27	8
Bherucha Defd (0-4)	4	13
Mysore Spg Mills (8)	172	8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14	8
Model Mills (128)	170	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	627	8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	206	4
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9	0
Western India (40)	4070	0
Standard (15)	225	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	49	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	276	4
Ahmedabad Advance New	196	8
Sassoon Silk (3)	29	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9	4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	86	0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153	12
Raja Bahadur Poona (6)	78	12
Berar Mills	281	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
New Great New	156	8

ELECTRICS (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	120	10
Ahmedabad New	46	0
Surat Electric (2-8)	145	0
Karachi Electric (2)	131	4
Broach (0-5)	....	
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	6 6
Amalgamated (0-12)		12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	0	0 0
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	122	8

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (35)	1782	8
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12)	442	8
Central Bank	80	4
Central Bank New (1-8)	80	0
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XR	129	0
Union	7	0
Bank of India (4)	181	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45	0
United Commercial (8)	46	12
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	26	12
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105	8

INSURANCE

Oriental (125)	4600	
Empire (10)	625	
New India (1)	57	0
Jupiter (1-4)	14	4
Vulcan (0-10)	11	8
Indian Mercantile (2)	32	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	19	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	15	10

RAILWAY SHARES

C.P. (1-14)	111	4

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	255	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	101	14
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Burma Petrol	1	5 3
Port Canning (3)	67	12
Kemp and Co. (30)	403	12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	91	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	37	0
Mugund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	8
Alembic (15)	150	0
Supreme India X.R.		
Jam Wire (6)	67	4
Bombay Uganda	60	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30	0
Indian Cement (1937)	20	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E. S)	127	8
Associated Cement New (3)	129	8
United Motor	32	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Manmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Manmad Press	120	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (5)	191	4
Andhra Valley (7)	1235	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1280	0
Hydro Electric (7)	128	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	308	4
Central India (5)	628	0
Swadeshi Mills	126	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640	0
Lakshmi Mills	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227	8
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145	0
Pre. Construction (151)	104	0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	102	4
Amalgamated	116	4
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	116	4
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2nd)	80	0
Standard	101	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	50	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	101	8
Morarji	94	8

DEBENTURES.

Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kalamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	96	8
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Burma Corporation	2	6
New Victoria Mill	2	0
New Victoria (Pref.)	4	8
Faltan (8)	105	0
Gold Mohoor	312	8
New Kaiser Hind	360	0
Sajjan Mill (20)	160	0
Osmanshahi (10)	260	0
Azamshahi	270	0
Air Services	5	8
Air India Tata	83	8
Hind Motor	3	14
India Steam	6	2

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 31.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98 7	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 8	0
2 3/4 per centt 1960	99 7	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95 12	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98 8	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98 10	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100 4	0
2 per cent 1951-54	101 4	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101 6	0
3 per cent 1957	101 0	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100 12	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 3	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 0	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110 6	0
4 1 2 per cent 1950-55	103 0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111 8	0
4 1 2 per cent 1953-58	104 14	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97 6	0
2 3 4 per cent Madras 1961	97 2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99 12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 4	0
3 per cent U P 1952	100 4	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100 4	0
3 per cent N W F. 1952	98 0	0
3 per cent U P 1961-66	99 14	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110 12	0
4 per cent B Municipality	110 8	0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	114 0	0
6 per cent B Municipal 1954	115 0	0
3 per cent B Municipal 1950-60	107 0	0

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, June 1.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 2.

Trading remains suspended on the local Cotton Exchange and unless prices decline heavily, there seems no prospects for forward business. In the mean time foreign cotton is freely arriving and the future of cotton prices depends upon rains.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton July contract is 844 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.

KARNAK:	
July	71.40—40
Nov.	57.40—60
ASHMOUNI:	
June	44.35—45
Oct.	44.80—42

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, June 2.

Groundnuts	4695
Linseed	633
Tilseed	2244
Sugar	7351
Rice	3
Cottonseed	2416
Mahura	338
Gram	742
Cotton	2546

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, June 2.

120	Ready Japan	3	6 0
150	Ready Japan	3	7 0
120	Ready Italy	3	2 6
150	Ready Italy	3	6 6
150	D. Box June	690	0 0
150	D. Box July	699	0 0

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 2.

	Pics.
45X11 per Yd.	
Ready	93-1/2
June	92-1/2
July-Sept.	91-3 4
D. W. 40X28 Bags.	
Ready	114 0 0
June	110 0 0
July-Sept.	103 8 0

SUGAR PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 2.

Inferior	88	0 0
Bazar Quality	90	8 0
Big Crystal	92	8 0
Buland	102	0 0
August dely.	31	9 0
October dely.	31	1 0
Jan. 1950.	27	12 0

Arrivals Bags 1440.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 2.

Tata Ordinary 261; Tata Deferred 1256-4; Indian Iron 20-15; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 17-1; Bombay Dyeing 935; Central India 229-14; Gokak 253-12; Kohinoor 260; Simplex 168; Swadeshi 279-6; Tata Power 1465; Associated Cement 132-12; Belapur 166-14; Bombay Burma (Old) 267-8; Scindia 12-6-6; Central Bank 80-4; New India 57; Tata 2nd Pref. 140-10.

Imperial Bank Of India

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th May:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital Paid	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,27,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	264,10,23,000
Sundries	2,45,32,000
Rupees	278,45,55,000

ASSETS	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	90,07,83,000
Other Authorised Investments	9,50,96,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	32,64,81,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	87,86,99,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,42,49,000
Dead Stock	1,58,30,000
Sundries	2,03,93,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	34,75,61,000
Balances with other Banks	13,54,63,000
Rupees	278,45,55,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 1.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34. Buying 17.36; Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, June 1.

Silver. Spot & Forward 43-1 2d.
Gold: Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 2.

The local bullion market opened steady to-day and under scattered selling prices declined few annas but active support from professional bull operators, resulted in a steady rise. So far the Board has not taken any effective steps to check manipulation.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 187/6 and declined at Rs. 187 under scattered selling. This decline attracted active support from bulls and the market advanced at Rs. 187/12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 187/15.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 118/4 and after advancing at Rs. 118/10 steadied at Rs. 118/9. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 119/7 while sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75/12.

Final Quotations were as under:

	Rs. as. p.
Forward Silver	187 6 0
Ready Silver	187 8 0
Forward Gold	118 6 0
Ready Gold	119 0 0
Sovereigns	75 12 0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 2.

B C Rates T T D D 1-5 15/16 Ready
B. C. Rates T T D D 1-5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/6 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month
London Banks Buying T T 1/8 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 8100
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 8320
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl. 79.
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1306
Java Banks Selling T T D D Gldr. 79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 83-3/4
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs 157
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4
New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52. 57-53. 43 London/Alexandra Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40; London-Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4, London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19-32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 15/16-1/2 25.32 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pea. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 0.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4-02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 1096-1098; London-Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 17.34-36.
London Discts 3 Mos 5/8 p c:
London Discts 6 Mos 3/4 p c
Reserve: Bank Rate 3 p c; Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call 3/4 pc; 3 Mos 1 p c; 6 Mos 1-1/4 p c; 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c,
Tone:—Easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO, June 1.

Firmer tendencies reflected a steadier cash wheat market. Kansas City number one hard ordinary grade cash wheat was trading 19 cents a bushel over Kansas city July futures or an advance of two cents from yesterday. Maize was aided by the Department of Agriculture offer of 10 cents a bushel for storage of 1948 loan maize on farms for another year. Latterly prices backed away from the highs.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 1.

July 1.89-1/8.
September 1.89-7/8.
December 1.91-7/8.
March 1.89-1 4.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 1.

Australian Wheat 89-7-1/2 June-July.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 2.

MILLS.

Apollo 2-10.
B. Dyeing 938-12 33-12 37-8 35.
Bradbury Pref. 305.
C. India 299 28 30 29-3
Century 250.
Finlay 246-8
Gokak 251 53-8.
I. U. Defd. 1-9-6 1-10 1-9-6.
I. U. Ord. 10-12-6 10-13-6 10-13.
Indore 138-12 37-8.
Kohinoor 261 59-8 61 60.
Laxmi 627-8.
Model 171-4 70
New Great 139.
Simplex 168 66 68.
Swadeshi 278 76-8 80 79.
Tata Mills 49.
Vishnu 206-4.
Sholapur 2400.
Scindia 12-6 12-4 12-7-6 12-6 12-6-6.

BANKS.

Baroda 129
Central 80 80-4.
Central New 80.
Imperial Old 1777-8 80
Imperial New 441-4
India 180 81-8 81.
Union 7
U. Commercial 46-12

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 121-4 20-10.
Andhra Valley 1400.
Anhra Valley Pref. 1235
Hydro 147-8 47 47-8.
Hydro Pref. 128-12.
Power 1467-8 65.

INSURANCE.

Oriental 4600.
New India 56-8 57.

STEEL.

B. Steel 17-5 17 17-2 17-1.
I. Iron 21-2 20-15.
Tata Defr 1260 62-8 51-4 60 56-4.
Tata Ord. 260-8 61-8 59-12 61-8 61.
Tata IInd Pref. 140-4 40-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 222-8 25
A. C. C. Old 132 31 32-12 32-8 32-12.
A. C. C. New 129-4 28-8 29.
Belapur 167 64 66-8.
B. B. Old 271-4 67-8.
B. B. New 101-14.
B. B. Petrol 1-5-6 1-5-3.
B. I. C. 7-12.
I. Bleaching 145.
I. Copper 1-14-6.
P. Const. 83 83-12 83-4
Shivrajpur 20-8.
Tata Chem. 8-13
Tata Oil 51-8 51.
Wimco 154-8 56-4.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 2.

The produce market was fairly steady but the turnover was limited and price changes were narrow as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	4	0
Coromandal Ready	37	10	0
Bold Ready	37	11	0
June-July	37	9	0
August-September	37	5	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	25	12	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	29	2	0
June-July	28	13	6
August-September	28	11	6
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Local Mills	20	14	0
Ready Mills	20	8	0
June	20	11	0
July	20	12	0
Linseed Oil	16	14	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	16	8	0

Revival Of Interest In Worth Street Market

NEW YORK, June 1.

Sheeting materials moved to the foreground to-day as Worth Street traders reported a revival of interest by the bag trade.

Heavy sales were reported at 16 1/4 cents for delivery through July. Nearby material moved up to 17 cents and June period goods were quoted at 16 1/2 cents for 40 inch, 48 by 48, 3.75 yard variety.

Traders reported secondhand transactions coming into favour.

Trade reports said some mills were putting back machinery for production of 3.75 yard goods in an effort to push production for the July delivery period.

Trade circles talked of a report Justice Department might investigate business practices of the New York Cotton Goods Markets as a result of a complaint by the president of a Southern mill that New York brokers control cotton prices.

In print cloths business was dull although inquiries were reported to have improved. Eight squares remained about unchanged at 18 1/2 to 18 1/2 cents a few lots of 39 inch, 68 by 72, 4.75 yard goods worked at 15 1/4 cents and second hand sales in limited volume were reported at 15 1/8 cents.

Trade Buying And Short Covering In N. Y. Cotton

WALL STREET MARKET IRREGULARLY LOWER

NEW YORK, June 1.

Steadier conditions in a mostly quieter market were witnessed early today in absence of any further worrying selling helping the market gain a few points after initial irregularity. Occasional trade support and some short covering possibly reflected technical considerations after yesterday's decline supplied steadying factors while the steadier tendency in the grain markets was also helpful. Some scattered buying of new crops was also noticeable which was evidently based on wide discounts on near months. Far distant months were mostly neglected. Bearish forces again at the opening forced the market to further new 1949 lows. The extent of selling however was not marked as on Tuesday and the price declined mainly fractions.

After opening, prices generally steadied somewhat and some quarters were speculating whether technical considerations would assume more importance. Prices rallied smartly in the afternoon on increased trade buying and covering which found contracts more scarce. Absence of any followup to yesterday's nervous selling and better action in most other markets served to keep bears in check though the main reason for the recovery was technical considerations. At the sametime, a leading spot firm was a good seller of near-July on advance. The market closed very steady with sales estimated at 130,000.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

July	3234+13
July Highest	32.35+14
July Lowest	32.16—05
October	28.79+11
December	28.59+13
March	28.49+11
May	28.33+11
Middling Spot	33.41+18

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

July	32.22+12
October	28.71+11
December	28.55+15
March	28.40+01
Middling Spot	32.45+10

WALL STREET MARKET.

More selling orders later in the morning took the market as much as a dollar lower. Demand failed to show much revival and some further unfavourable business developments brought out sellers. Some thin issues showed wider declines notably Dupont at more than two dollars loss to 184 1/4 Oils were unsettled by a further 15 cent per barrel reduction in heavy fuel oil prices. Rails, while averaging idly mildly lower, showed resistance in face of some further discouraging earnings reports for the first four months. Averages were industrials 167.08 and rails 44.25.

Apparently satisfied with the results of their efforts—for the time being anyway—sellers sat back during the afternoon for a breathing spell. After fluctuating for a while around lows, the market developed a better tendency on technical considerations and bargain hunting which enabled a reduction of earlier extreme losses. Standard Oil New Jersey recovered to show only one-eighth of a dollar decline at 64 1/4.

Buying interest in Jersey revived in face of company estimates of first half 1949 earnings probably about thirty per cent below the same period last year. While encouraged by the market recovery attempt, many Wall Streeters are sceptical about the probable extent. The rally made some late progress with small advances here and there. The composite average rate however still finished a trifle lower. The market closed irregular.

American Telephone & Telegraph	140-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Chase National Bank	33-1/4
Sinclair Oil	20-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	46-1/4
General Electric Co.	35-1/4
General Motors	54-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	58
International Nickel	27-2/8
National City Bank of New York	38-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15
Texas Corporation	51-1/2
Union Carbide ex. div.	35-3/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	41-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	65-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	13-1/8

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, June 2.

S. S. SHAMRINDA

From Los Angelles: 150 drums diesel oil, 25 pieces spare parts, 40 pieces-motor vehicle parts, 34 bundles spring leaves and masters, 106 bundles rubber tyres, 1,248 bags infusorial earth powder, 300 boxes wooden battery separators, 240 drums diesel fuel oil.

From San Francisco: 122,045 packages lubricating oil, 200 bags pencil slates, 139 coils steel wire rods.

From Manila: 123 drums scrap brass, 108 packages scrap brass tubes, 109 packages scrap copper, 180 packages brass heavy scrap.

From Fondjany Prince: 5,589 bags refined wax. 140 bags lead scrap.

From Singapore: 789 bags betel leaves, 8,071 bags sago flour, 3,852 bundles ratton, 48 bales cotton scraps, 60 bags split betel nuts, 1,096 drums coconut oil, 88 cases canned pineapples, 70 bundles gum benjamin, 200 bags gum gopal, 150 bags damar batu, 207 bags nutmegs, 200 bags sago seeds, 816 pieces used rails, 100 cases rayon ashoelops, 150 cases hexagonal wire nettings, 210 cases screw-size.

From Colombo: 100 bags betel nuts, 75 cases desiccated coconut.

S. S. KARANJA

From Durban: 1,819 bales cotton.

From Lourenco Marques:: 640 bags asbestos fibre.

From Beira: 3,262 ingots bars electrolytic. 2,180 cases blister copper, 3,920 bags card asbestos, 14,501 slabs electrolytic zinc.

From Dar-es-Salaam: 210 bags calula roots.

From Zanzibar: 4,051 bales cloves.

From Mombassa: 1,899 bales cotton.

S. S. VASNA

From Karachi: 30 crates rose water, 374 bags goowar, 150 bags saltpetre, 160 bags papad khar, 976 bags fish maws.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S S. ENGLISTAN

To Rangoon: 34 bales cotton piecegoods—H. V. M. M. Motiwalla & Sons Ltd. 11 bales cotton piecegoods—H. A. H. A. Satar. 10 bags ginger and 10 bags ajma seed—Indo-Overseas Export Co.

S. S. CEYLON

To Antwerp: 358 bales raw cotton—B. C. Export Import Co.

S. S. ELIZABETH BEKKE

To Penang: 5 bags ginger—M. A. Mullick & Co.

S. S. TREVENCE

To London: 16 cases bristles—K. V. Kotwal & Sons. 14 bales goatskins—Indian Goatskin Corp. Ltd.

BY AIR

To Karachi: 125 baskets betel leaves—J. Pradhan.

S. S. ALUDRA

To Rotterdam: 18 bales wool raw—S. Narsoomal.

S. S. KARANJA

To Lourenco Marques: 5 bags coriander—J. Gulamhusein & Co.

To Mombasa: 5 bales cotton piecegoods—V. Natwarlal & Co. 16 bales cotton piecegoods—H. Merally & Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, June 2.

ARRIVALS

HERDIS arrived from Antwerp with 4,000 tons of general cargo on June 1. (Bombay Co.)

DEPARTURES

LEKKERKERK sailed for Rotterdam with 4.800 tons of general cargo on June 1.

STEEL SURVEYOR sailed for Calcutta with 4,900 tons of general cargo on June 1.

ORSOLINA sailed for Okha with 3940 tons of wheat on June 1.

COULGORM sailed for Calcutta with 1,500 tons of general cargo on June 2.

KESARI'S THREE GEMS

LODHRA
UTERINE TONIC

CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache, etc.

AMRITA
BLOOD PURIFIER & TONIC

CURES: Anaemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brain-fag, Debility, Palpitation, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Memory, Sexual Debility, Dimness of vision, Dizzy head, Venereal and Skin diseases etc.

ARKA
IDEAL FEVER CURE

CURES: All kinds of fevers including Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria etc. Also cures enlargement of Spleen and Liver.

Ask for literature

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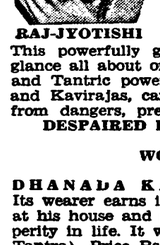

RAJ-JYOTISHI

JYOTISHSAMRAT PANDIT SRI RAMESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA, JYOTISHARNAB, M.R.A.S., (London) President of the Internationally famed Baranashi Pandit Sabha of Benares and All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society of Calcutta has won unique fame not only in India but throughout the world (e.g. in England, America, Africa, China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore etc.) and many notable persons from every nook and corner of the world have sent unsolicited testimonials acknowledging his mighty and supernatural powers.

This powerfully gifted greatest Astrologer & Palmist, Tantrick can tell at a glance all about one's past, future, and with the help of Yogic and Tantric powers can heal diseases which are the dispair of Doctors and Kavirajas, can help people to win difficult law suits and insure safety from dangers, prevent childlessness and free people of family unhappiness.

DESPAIRED PERSONS ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO TEST THE POWERS OF PANDITJI.

WONDERFUL TALISMANS (GUARANTEED)
In case of failure, Money Refunded.

DHANADA KAVACHA OR THE ROTHSCHILD TALISMAN:— Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggle and Lakshmi resides at his house and gives him son, fame, vast wealth, long life, alround prosperity in life. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king (as written in Tantra). Price Rs. 7-10. Special with speedy effects Rs. 29-11. Super-special with extraordinary life-long effects Rs. 129-11.

BAGALAMUKHI KAVACHA:— To overcome enemies it is unique. The wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. In winning civil or criminal suits it is unparalleled. This is also a preventive to any accident or danger Rs. 9-2. Special with speedy effects Rs. 34-2 (The Bhowal Kumar, Winner of the Sensational Bhowal case wore this Kavacha). Super-special with extraordinary life-long effects Rs. 184-4.

MOHINI KAVACHA:— Enables arch foes to become friends and friends more friendly Rs. 11-8. Special with speedy effects Rs. 34-2. Super-special with extraordinary life-long effects Rs. 387-14.

NRISINGHA KAVACHA:—It cures all sorts of female diseases (Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, Dismenorrhoea, Menstrual troubles, pain in abdomen) and saves from devil and evil spirits etc. Price Rs. 7-5. Special for speedy action Rs. 13-9. Super-special with life-long effects Rs. 63-9.

SARASWATI KAVACHA:— Those who failed repeatedly in examinations due to loss of memory should wear it. Price Rs. 9-9. Special Rs. 38-9. Super one producing life-long good result Rs. 427-13.

DETAILED CATALOGUE WITH TES TIMONIALS FREE ON REQUEST

ALL INDIA ASTROLOGICAL & ASTRONOMICAL SOCI

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Exchange Transactions	For the Month of March, 1949		For the Fiscal Period May, 1, 1948, through March 31, 1949	
	Amount in Currency	U.S. Dollar Equivalent	Amount in Currency	U.S. Dollar Equivalent
Currency Sold				
Belgian Francs			500,000,000.00	11,408,380.91
United States Dollars	7,500,000.00	7,500,000.00	90,030,000.00	90,030,000.00
		7,500,000.00		101,438,380.91
Currency Bought				
Costa Rican Colones			7,018,750.00	1,250,000.00
Czechoslovakian Koruny			300,000,000.00	6'000,000.00
Ethiopian Dollars			745,341.61	300,000.00
Indian Rupees	24,813,895-12-6	7,500,000.00	238,147,229-1-10	71,980,000.00
Netherlands Guilders			18,158,843.78	6,845,028.55
Nicaraguan Cordobas			2,500,000.00	500,000.00
Norwegian Kroner			22,646,910.02	4,563,352.36
South African Pounds			2,481,389-11-7	10,000,000.00
		7,500,000.00		101,438,380.91

Gold Transactions	Fine Ounces	U.S. Dollar Equivalent at $35 per Fine Ounce	Fine Ounces	U.S. Dollar Equivalent at $35 per Fine Ounce
Currency Sold against Gold				
United States Dollars			175,301.264	6,135,544.24
				6,135,544.24

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (JULY)
NEW YORK, June 2.

Previous closing	.. 32.34
Today's opening	.. 32.31
.. Difference	.. —.03
Today's closing	.. 32.52
Difference	—.02

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, June 2.

Silver Jeth	.. Rs.	187 6
Gold Jeth	.. Rs.	118 6
Silver Bullion	.. Rs.	187 6
Silver Mint	.. Rs.	187 8
Gold ready	.. Rs.	119 8
Sovereign	.. Rs.	75 12

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, June 2

Opening:
Ananconda Copper Mining 28.
General Motors 54-3/4
United States Steel common 65-3/4.
Pref. unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).—Wall Street again gave the lead to the London Stock Exchange. A steadier tendency prevailed for the greater part of the session today. Some bear covering was prompted by the approach of the week end. Stock Exchange will be closed for holiday on Monday next.

Although many small gains were recorded among industrial issues the market never regained confidence. The undertone remained soft and by the close, small setbacks had begun to appear.

Gilt-edged lost initial fractional improvements and were mainly unchanged on balance.

Dollar stocks reflected overnight steadiness on Wall Street and were generally firmer.

Oils were mainly firm with Canadian eagle issues singled out for buying attention.

Foreign bonds were slightly easier changed. Among foreign utilities Argentine issues went ahead on good demand.

Scattered improvements were shown by South African minings. Small cape and London support was encouraged by mining returns for May. These showed some reductions in working costs.

NEW INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Dividend Declaration

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share free of income-tax for the year ended December 31 last was declared at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, held at the premises of the company this evening. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. D. Shroff, Chairman of the Company, Mr. J. R. D. Tata presided.

The absentee chairman's printed speech as read out by Mr. Tata expressed satisfaction at the working of the company and its sound financial position during the year under review.

The annual report and the audited statement of accounts of the Company were adopted at the meeting.

Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal was elected director of the company in place of Sir Homi Mody, who has resigned, being appointed as the Governor of the United Provinces.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain, directors, who retired by rotation were re-elected as directors.

Sugar Stocks & Production

NEW DELHI, June 1 (UPI).—Opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of central sugar factories in the Indian Union including Hyderabad during the fortnight ending April 30, 1949, were 13,699,000 mds., 808,000 mds., 1,516,000 mds., and 12,991,000 mds. respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under sugar production rules. The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 16,100,000 mds., 1,223,000 mds., 1,234,000 mds. and 16,089,000 mds., respectively. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 113 factories representing 86 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity, while figures of the previous year relate to 113 factories representing 81 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of November 1, 1948, are reported to be 25,414,000 mds. and 17,184,000 mds. respectively as against the corresponding figures of 26,215,000 mds. and 1,103,000 mds. during the previous season.

WOOL SITUATION IN KASHMIR

Development Of Industry On Improved Lines

Detailed suggestions for the establishment of good breeds of sheep, for improving quality and quantity of wool and for the development of cottage woollen industry on improved lines in Kashmir are made in a survey report submitted by the International Wool Secretariat to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

The report states that although there are 13 lakhs of sheep in the State yielding about 26 lakh lbs. of wool per annum, much can be done to improve the quality and quantity of Kashmir wools. This would mean the present flocks should be examined and the best animals selected by the Directorate of Veterinary Services or other capable bodies from these animals the nucleus of a first-lass flock could be built up. This will take time, as constant culling or throwing out of weaklings will have to take place. Other factors also must be watched such as improved yields, elimination of animals carrying a preponderance of coarse, harsh fibres, etc.

So far as the merino flock is concerned this might be carried on with pure breds and the offsprings crossed with valley sheep from the selected flock. This can only be done when it is satisfactorily proved that a good flock has been built up of indigenous types. A factor that must also be considered closely is the winter feed, and what provision can be made during the summer months to carry the flocks through the winter.

Sheep are shorn generally twice year and shearing is done by hand in a primitive way. It requires one man to chear 6 to 8 sheep per day. Much could be done to improve the method of shearing by the introduction of automatic shears worked by a petrol motor. This could be transported to the shearing areas either by ponies or human agency and in addition to giving a much better clip it would enable one man to handle up to 200 sheep per day.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

About 90 per cent of the total wool clip is consumed internally by the cottage industry. There are about 45,000 handlooms of which about 50 per cent are employed on wool. The main products of the cottage industry are chadders, tweeds, shawls, blankets, namdas and lohis. The implements used by the cottage industry are of the crudest and primitive type such as the old iron comb, clumsy handspinning wheels and throw shuttle looms. This could be improved considerably by the introduction of hand cards or a specially designed hand-driven machine. The treadle spinning wheel should be made and this together with a changeover from the throw shuttle to the fly shuttle would give increased production. There appears a need for the setting up of a special department for handling cottage industry. Such a department in the initial stages could set about new improvements, standardization of cloth produced, and put in a really efficient standard of cost for articles produced. Designs should be brought up to date and steps taken to see that the village worker receives a fair return for his labour.

Kashmir has always been famous for the production of namdas, beautifully embroidered felts used as light floor rugs. The wool used for their productin formerly came from Yarkand but at the moment only local wools are available. Due to the lack of felting properties local wools are not as suitable as those from Yarkand with the result that although the emboroidery is just as fine and designs are still as varied and attractive the quality of the namda has deteriorated. It would certainly pay to explore the possibility of using Australasian wools which could perhaps be blended with local types to overcome present shortages of raw material.

Tax Luxuries, Control Comforts And Ration Necessities

(Continued from Page 6)

penditure to the minimum necessary. Big luxury projects like moderninsing the aerodromes, railway stations, etc., should be abandoned. Similarly, schemes involving huge expenditure should be postponed if these are not of immediate urgency.

Ordinarily, a State is justified in undertaking works to fight depression, but what we are now called upon to do is to combat forces which represent an altogether opposite trend. Every big State project involving large-scale disbursements would place vast sums of money into the hands of the people whose savings habits are not very inspiring. Large amounts are, therefore, bound to go into circulation and only add to the inflationary trend.

EDUCATION IN THRIFT

Unless, therefore, people are properly educated in matters of thrift, it is dangerous to vest such huge amounts with the community. In the circumstances, Government expenditure on big projects cannot be justified unless the object is to meet national emergency. Besides, large-scale expenditure with deficit budgets does not indicate a healthy sign and should be avoided.

The Prohibition policy has deprived the various Provincial Governments of a large source of income while the proposed abolition of zamindari may take away yet another big slice from the revenues with the possibility of big compensation amounts going into circulation. Evidently, such measures do not augur well for our economy which is already in turmoil. In this connection, it must be remembered that economic and not ethical or other considerations constitute an important factor in determining the country's finances and any measures calculated to upset these must be regarded as a dangerous experiment which we can ill afford to try at present.

Salt duty was an important source of revenue and it should be re-imposed without any moral compunction if the national interests so demand. Further, in an over-populated country like India, Birth Duty (after making registration of births compulsory) is certain to yield a lucrative revenue. Substantial revenues can also be raised by imposing a sort of Foreign Travel Tax as a fairly large portion of the increased earnings of the rich are spent over foreign travel. Similarly, increased duties on entertainments, e. g., races, cinemas, etc., can add to State revenues in no small measure.

ANTI-INFLATION MINISTRY

The problem of inflation has become so difficult and complex as to merit the exclusive attention of an independent ministry. It is time that we should have at the Centre as well as in the Provinces, Anti-Inflation Ministries in charge of persons who need not be professional politicians nor seasoned statesmen but essentially veteran economists.

The Ministry at the Centre should concern itself with laying down general policies to fight inflation and coordinate the activities of the Provincial Ministries; while its counter-parts in the various provinces should function through a net-work of village and ward economic committees to be established in every village, town and city.

These committees should be composed of official and non-official elements and should be charged with the duties of ensuring equitable distribution of the various commodities at fair prices, reporting black market activities, initiating savings drive and disseminating such other information as may be necessary to counter the inflationary forces. In short, these committees should act as the watchdogs of economic interests of the areas under their jurisdiction.

MAINTAIN EQUILIBRIUM

It is the duty of the State to ensure a stable price structure and maintain economic equilibrium in the country. This can be achieved only if black markets are ruthlessly crushed, savings drive is intensively pursued and productive activity is vastly increased. These would, however, depend upon how far we are able to take swift and strong executive action and one wonders whether some sort of economic dictatorship is not possible under a political democracy to enforce this. The aim should be to restore competitive markets but, until that is achieved, let the guiding motto in any measure to fight inflation be tax the luxuries, control the comforts and ration the necessities.

WARNING FROM HISTORY

It is but a poor consolation to say that conditions in India are not half so bad as they are in other countries. Perhaps, the worst form of inflation in economic history is that which confronted Germany after the World War I when she was called upon to pay reparations beyond her capacity. This led to huge note issue and the consequent devaluation of money. Describing this manipulation, Bernard Shaw in his treaties "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism, Capitalism, etc.", says, "this process of debasement of the currency by a Government in order that it may cheat its creditors is called by the polite name, which few understand, of inflation". Our problem at present is nowhere near that magnitude, but let us be cautious and strive to steer clear off the danger so that conditions in India do not further deteriorate and fit this not too happy definition of inflation.

Village Ramanandwadi Renamed

The Government of Bombay has decided that the hamlet "Ramanandwadi" under village Burli in the Tasgaon taluka of the Satara district should henceforth be named "Ramanandnagar."

New India Assurance Co. Records All Round Progress

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TRIBUTES TO SIR H. P. MODY

A. D. SHROFF

PRESIDING over the Annual General Meeting of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., held in Bombay on 2nd June, 1949, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Chairman, paid a tribute to Sir H. P. Mody, who resigned from the Board on his appointment as the Governor of the U.P. "Throughout his long association with the Company Sir Homi took", he said, "an active interest in the Company's business and I am sure you will all join me in wishing him a very purposeful role in shaping the political destiny of this country and all the best in years to come."

Presenting to the shareholders the Report and Audited Statement of accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1948, Mr. Shroff reviewed the working of the Company during the year under review.

The outcome of trading for 1948 was, according to him, quite satisfactory. In the year the Company secured a total premium income of Rs. 4.74 crores, with Rs. 2.26 crores in the General Department, and Rs. 2.48 crores in the Life Department as against Rs. 3.96 crores in 1947, consisting of Rs. 1.73 crores and Rs. 2.23 crores in the General and Life Department respectively. The profit of the General Branch amounted to Rs. 36.30 lakhs, being 16.1 per cent of the total premium income of that Branch.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Referring to the performance of the individual depatments, Mr. Shroff stated that, in the Fire Department premiums amounted to Rs. 130.68 lakhs, showing thereby an increase of Rs. 24.56 lakhs over those in 1947. Claims represented 39.2 per cent of the year's premiums as against 37.6 per cent in 1947. The ratio of commission and expenses to premium income worked out to 37.4 per cent. as against 36.1 per cent in the previous year. The Department earned a profit of Rs. 23,04,897 as compared with Rs. 21,86,298 a year before. The Departmental reserves at the end of the year 1948, amounted to Rs. 95.27 lakhs as against Rs. 82.44 lakhs in 1947. In this connection, Mr. Shroff observed that owing to the rapid expansion of the premium income of the Department, reserves expressed as percentages showed a fall from year to year.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

The working of the Accident Department for the year showed, Mr. Shroff proceeded, satisfactory results. The premium income at Rs. 37.14 lakhs registered, an increase of Rs. 8.98 lakhs over the previous year's figure. Claims cost accounted for 35.4 per cent of the premiums as compared with 39.8 per cent in 1947. The ratio of commission and expenses worked out to 26.7 per cent of the premiums as against 27.3 per cent in 1947. The Department earned a profit of Rs. 11.14 lakhs as against Rs. 8.91 lakhs in the previous year. Accident reserves amounted to Rs. 30.86 lakhs as against Rs. 23.76 lakhs in 1947.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Analysing the figures of this Department, Mr. Shroff stated that the premium income for 1948 at Rs. 58.40 lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 19.81 lakhs over the 1947 figure. A substantial part of this increase related to business effected outside India. Claims cost worked out to 59.2 per cent of the premium income as compared with 56.4 per cent in 1947. The ratio of commission and expenses represented 12.7 per cent of the year's premium income as against 12.2 per cent a year before. Marine Fund stood at Rs. 84.97 lakhs being equivalent to 145.5 per cent of the year's premium.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

With regard to the results of the Life Department, Mr. Shroff observed: "It is gratifying to note that our working in this Department has been stabilised in the year under review, and we are once more further consolidating our organisation for better service to the public and greater efficiency in our operations."

During the year under review, the Company issued, Mr. Shroff stated, 31,474 policies valued at Rs. 10.26 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1.22 crores over the figure for 1947. The premium income amounted to Rs. 247.79 lakhs as against Rs. 222.94 lakhs in 1947. The interest income was Rs. 23.50 lakhs as against Rs. 18.77 lakhs in 1947, giving a net rate of interest of 2.89 per cent as against 2.80 per cent a year previously. The renewal expense ratio worked out to 12.80 per cent as compared with 13.77 per cent in 1947. Life Fund at the end of 1948 amounted to Rs. 8.98 crores showing an expansion of Rs. 1.46 lakhs during the year.

Commenting on the performance of the Department, as a whole, Mr. Shroff expressed gratification at the efforts of the Company in the direction of maintaining a high volume of new business and a further rationalisation in the administration of the Department which were the correctives called for by the sudden increase in the renewal expense ratio in 1947, brought about by a marked fall in the volume of new business, considerable increases granted in staff salaries and lapsing of substantial volume of business in the territories affected by riots and evacuation.

PROBLEMS FACING COUNTRY

Mr. Shroff reviewed also the political and economic problems of the country during the past twelve months. He referred to the truce in Kashmir and hoped that in the coming months the new difficulty which had arisen out of the truce would be amicably and finally resolved. Further, he welcomed the wise and statesman-like attitude of the Government of India in giving priority to the establishment of complete peace and internal security in Hyderabad before inaugurating a popular Government there.

The continued rise in the general level of prices and the instability created by the unchecked inflationary spiral which engaged the attention of the Government since last August were also referred to by Mr. Shroff. "The general level of prices during recent months has not shown any substantial reduction, it has to be admitted", he said, "that a further rise in prices has been halted. The determination of Government to fight the inflationary situation can ultimately succeed only with the whole-hearted co-operation of every section of the community. It is a curious irony of fate that with a popular Government in power, the co-operation that would be expected in effectively implementing Government's policies is not readily forthcoming and the country generally displays a lack of discipline and resoluteness to face the situation." He pointed out that the fierce controversy about the formation of linguistic provinces was an indication of a complete loss of right and correct perspective and constituted a potential menace to the country's national economy.

UNIFICATION OF INDIA

Mr. Shroff welcomed the unification of the country into one Sovereign State by welding together about 500 Indian States. He felt, however, that the pace of welding was rather a little too rapid, as there was difficulty of finding adequate and well-trained personnel for undertaking the responsibilities of administration both in Government and business. There was, however, according to him, one great benefit from the integration of the States in that it would effectively eliminate the differential conditions under which business and industry had to be hitherto carried on in different parts of the country.

The Chairman of the "New India" did not agree with those critics of the Government that it was spending too much on India's defence. "In my view", Mr. Shroff observed, "even with the limited sources at our disposal, at least at this present juncture, we cannot afford to take any risk". He deplored the low standard of morals in the country and felt that the political and spiritual regeneration of India was no less vital than any other social or economic problem facing the country.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

Proceeding further Mr. Shroff stated that no substantial recession in the general level of prices could be achieved till the food problem was effectively tackled. But he felt that a major problem like food could not be solved by the isolated efforts of the Government alone, unless it had a solid backing of the entire population. The numerous food schemes needed enormous capital outlay and in providing this he hoped the International Bank would take an early decision. Mr. Shroff expressed concern at the serious depletion of India's foreign exchange resources owing to imports of foodgrains, capital goods and consumer goods from overseas. He expressed dissatisfaction at the settlement reached with the U.K. last year in respect of sterling balances and allotment of dollars which were short of India's requirements. He hoped that Dr. Matthai's delegation to the U.K. this month would succeed in reaching a settlement which would give India free scope to regulate our trade in our own interests.

MONETARY STRINGENCY.

Another unusual event referred to by Mr. Shroff was the exceptional monetary stringency that had been prevailing for the last few months in important centres like Bombay and Calcutta. The stringency was the outcome of heavy congestion of imported goods, lack of transport facilities, defective working of commodity controls and drive for the collection of taxes. As these factors curtailed the capacity of commercial banks to provide the necessary credit facilities, traders were driven to forced liquidation of their stocks, which in its turn affected industries also. Mr. Shroff, therefore, commended for the consideration of the Government the advisability of depositing a part of its funds with selected Scheduled Banks in the country. Incidentally, he appealed to Government to desist from embarking on any new development projects, the prospects for completion of which appeared to be extremely problematic, at a time when the investment market had completely gone dry.

SAVINGS DRIVE.

As there had been a shift of income from the higher income group to the lower income groups consisting of the working classes and rural classes, Mr. Shroff laid emphasis on the need for mobilising the savings of the lower income groups. He desired that commercial banks should bestow their attention to this problem. He said that life assurance too was a potential source of saving but he felt that the Government had done nothing to encourage life insurance companies to attract this form of saving. He suggested that the Government should revise the rebate granted to income-tax payer in order that life assurance companies could absorb the savings.

Welcoming the draft Bill to amend the Indian Insurance Act, Mr. Shroff expressed satisfaction that the new proposals were being formulated in consultation with insurance interests in the country. He, however, expressed misgivings over the slow and halting actions of the Government. He urged that the Insurance Bill should be put on the Statute Book without further delay as grave happenings had taken place in the management of insurance business.

OVERSEAS BUSINESS.

Mr. Shroff discussed also the role of Provident Societies in mobilising the savings of primary producers and wage earners. Reviewing the progress of these Societies in 1947, Mr. Shroff said that their development had been very disappointing. He, therefore, suggested that the Government should amend the Insurance Act, permitting life Assurance Companies "to transact this class of business freely as a separate class with the usual deposit of two lakhs, separate accounts and investments as in the U.K."

Referring to the Company's overseas business Mr. Shroff observed, "I am glad to say that we have reorganised our business in practically all the territories in which we were operating before, and have taken steps to extend our field of action to countries in which we were not represented. We are also actively exploring further similar possibilities both in Europe and the U.S.A."

Commenting on the Balance Sheet, Mr. Shroff stated that in order to cover the depreciation suffered on investments in Shares and Securities a sum of Rs. 10,000,549 was transferred to Investment Reserve.

DIVIDEND RECOMMENDED.

Mr. Shroff proceeding further dealt with the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. The balance of profit brought in amounted to Rs. 29,62,267. After transferring Rs. 6 lakhs as Reserve for taxation, Rs. 11,50,000 to General Reserve and Rs. 7 lakhs to Dividend Equalisation Fund there was a balance of Rs. 7,70,507. The Board recommended, he said, an income-tax free dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,401 to be carried forward.

Mr. Shroff revealed that the Company had acquired this year a building on the Lyons Range in Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

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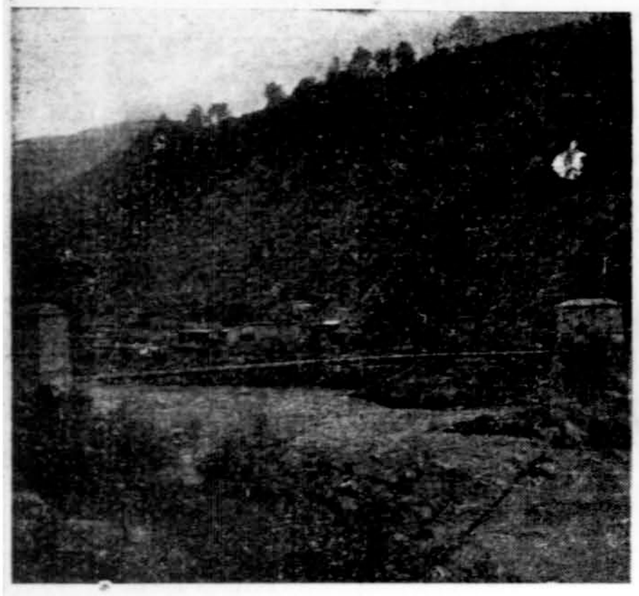


Ramgarh hanging bridge on the road from Jammu to Srinagar.

Tourist Traffic In Lovely Kashmir

THERE are few places in the world which offer so many attractions to the tourist as Kashmir. Its invigorating climate, its gardens and lakes, flowers and birds, valleys and landscapes—make it an ideal place for rest and recreation.

The valley also abounds in springs, at Islamabad, Woin and Khru. Chashma-i-Shahi, Kookernag, Achabal and Gandarbal, the waters of which are well-known for their medicinal properties. The country is rich in bear, ibex, serow, wild sheep and leopard, found in the jungles and the outlying frontier places like Ladakh, Gurais and Astore and Kishtwar. And while Gulmarg has a fine gold field, Tos Maidan, Jamianwali Gali and Sonmarg provide facilities for summer and winter skiers.

Tourist Traffic to Kashmir constitutes an important source of revenue to the State and is the mainstay of some of the trades and craftsmen.

FROM EVERYWHERE

Visitors come to Kashmir not only from various parts of India, but also from abroad particularly from Europe and America. In 1944-45, the total number of tourists who visited Kashmir was 34,142 out of which 18,890 were foreigners and 15,252 Indians. In 1945-46, the total number of tourists was 36,841 out of which 18,331 were foreigners and 18,510 Indians. In 1946-47, however, the number of tourists from foreign countries dwindled considerably. Among the non-European visitors, the largest number came from territories which are now included in India—Bombay, West Bengal and East Punjab. Available statistics show that 90 per cent of the tourist traffic to Kashmir was from India and foreign countries while only 10 per cent was from Pakistan.

Customs, tolls, income-tax and licence fees are the main heads under which the State derives income from the tourists. To this may be added the income from the sale of its luxury goods and handicrafts and its fruits. Other products like saffron, Banafsa and Silajit also find great favour with visitors. Silk and silk manufactures are carried by Amritsar merchants who distribute them to other parts of the country.

As regards wool, Kashmir provides an excellent quality from Ladakh and other parts from which fine shawls are made. Woollen fabrics and Pashmina find extensive markets throughout India. Gubbas and carpets and namdas are partly purchased by foreign visitors and partly by Indians.

CURIOS

Kashmir's stone-work, papier-mache work in the form of delicate articles of decoration and woodcarving on teak and walnut wood, are also among the attractions which appeal to tourists. Willow-work and basket making are ancient crafts of the land. Kashmir's silverware is in great demand in India and most of the total output of Rs. 50 lakhs worth of silverware is sold in Bombay and Calcutta. There is also a great demand for skins and furs.

It would, therefore, not be an exaggeration to say that Kashmir's economy largely depends upon her tourist traffic. The invasion of the State by raiders and Pakistan, greatly crippled this traffic, while the raiders' brutalities, particularly the burning of Baramulla convent and the sacking of Gulmarg kept away prospective visitors from foreign countries. Thanks, however, to the restoration of internal communications and transport and the air and road links between India and the State, tourists can visit once again the famous beauty spots in Kashmir.

ALL-WEATHER ROAD

The 65 mile long Pathankot-Jammu road is a first class all-weather road connecting the State with India. In addition there is a regular air-service between Delhi and Srinagar and between Amritsar and Srinagar which has now been running since the Spring of 1948. Measures to encourage tourist traffic have been taken by the Kashmir Government and the Government of India and a well co-ordinated plan has now been evolved. The Kashmir Government has opened a Visitors' Bureau, with branches scattered over the State to look after the needs and comforts of visitors. The permit system has been simplified so as to allow the securing of permits without delay.

Kashmir which was almost virtually shut off from tourist traffic for two years, this year beckons to all those who plan a really restful holiday.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

Pakistan Asks For Aid From U. N.

KARACHI, June 2. (PTI-Reuter).—Pakistan is understood to have informally asked the U. N. Commission for India and Pakistan to arrange for financial aid from U. N. for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri refugees, said to number over 500,000. The Government of Pakistan till some time back was stated to have been spending about Rs. 40,00,000 per month to feed these refugees.

A Government source said here that over 100 000 of the refugees were being maintained in camps, while about 300,000 were living in various localities in West Punjab. The remaining refugees were with their relatives in West Punjab.

The Government of Pakistan recently embarked on a full-scale shifting programme and transported a majority of these refugees into "Azad Kashmir" territory. Temporary rehabilitation in "Azad Kashmir" will involve "quite a strain on the Pakistan exchequer".

DELHI SURPRISED AT FRENCH ACTION

Appointment Of Neutral Observers

REPORT NOT TO BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE

NEW DELHI, June 2 (A.P.I.).

OFFICIAL circles in New Delhi express considerable surprise at what is described as "unilateral action" by the French Government in regard to the appointment of two observers by the International Court of Justice to investigate French charges of the French possessions in India being subjected to economic pressure by the Indian Government.

Apart from totally repudiating any such charge, the Government of India, these circles maintain, are unable to accept any such functions being entrusted to observers who have been appointed without consultation with India.

It is, however, pointed out that the French Government themselves refused to continue the Customs Union Agreement of 1941 when such an extension was offered by the Government of India, pending the holding of a referendum in French India.

The French Government were thus responsible for deliberately creating economic difficulties for the people of French India by refusing the offer.

ONLY PRIVATE DEAL

Apart from the understanding reached on the question of referendum, India and France, it is stated, had agreed that the details regarding the modalities of the referendum would also be discussed.

It is pointed out that the Government of India have been repeatedly pressing for the appointment of neutral observers acceptable jointly to both governments.

India had suggested that the functions of the observers should be clearly defined and the United Nations Security Council should ask the International Court of Justice for the appointment of neutral observers acceptable to both governments.

The French Government are reported to have assured the Government of India recently that they were agreeable to such a selection.

Official circles however say that while the subject was under correspondence between the two governments, the Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, who was approached by the French Government, has nominated in "his private capacity" two observers.

Official circles term this action as a "private deal and is therefore illegitimate" and hold that the "findings of the observers should consequently not be treated as authoritative."

It is understood that the Government of India have asked their Embassy in Paris for full details on the issue which is also said to be the subject of correspondence between the Governments of India and France.

INCONVENIENCE UNAVOIDABLE.

It is stated that the conditions now existing in French India are the inevitable consequence of the termination of the Customs Union Agreement. The inconvenience that may be caused to the people of French India following the normal application of the export and import regulations in respect of the French settlements considered as foreign territory is stated to be unavoidable.

The Government of India, have, however, issued instructions to their customs authorities that in the application of preventive measures no avoidable hardship should be caused to the people of the French settlements.

In order to ensure that the arrangements are enforced in a reasonable manner, without causing unnecessary harrassment, the Government of India plan to depute a senior officer to Pondicherry for the purpose of studying the situation on the spot and reporting to the Government of India.

Mr. P. A. Menon, Joint Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, will leave Delhi to-morrow for Pondicherry where he is expected to examine the working of the customs cordon. It is stated he will also consider the question whether any changes in its working are necessary to avoid hardships to the French Indian people.

It is recalled that at the request of France in 1941, the Government of India agreed to the abolition of the customs cordon. In March 1948, the Government of India gave one year notice for the termination of the Customs Union Agreement.

Two months before the termination of the notice, the Indian Government offered to France to continue the Customs Union Agreement till the referendum was held. No reply was received but a fortnight before the date of the termination of the notice the French Government suggested an alternative agreement which, according to the Indian Government, raised radical issues. The Government of India were not prepared to consider the French proposals.

Since April 1 this year the French settlements are being treated as a foreign territory, and are subjected to export and import controls. The French settlements have now made a representation to India that the termination of the agreement is causing harassment to the people and paralysing trade and free movement of the people of the settlement.

In response to that, the Government of India are reported to have offered to revive the old customs agreement, but no reply from the French Government is said to have been received so far.

Pakistan To Open Jute Mills In East Bengal

KARACHI, June 1, (PTI-Reuter): The Government of Pakistan have decided to establish three jute mills in East Bengal each of 1,000-Loom capacity in the near future, at an estimated aggregate cost of about seven crores of rupees, it was stated here.

The Ministry of Industries is preparing specifications for these projects and orders for plants and machinery are likely to be placed shortly.

Plantsa are likely to be secured one each from the United Kingdom, United States and Canada.

The Central Government hope to get the jute mills into production within a period of two or three years.

The Government, it is stated, will give highest priority to manufacture of hessai cloth in these mills.

It will be recalled that the almost entire bulk of raw jute grown in Eastern Pakistan—12,000,000 bales is exported to foreign countries and the Indian Union.

With the establishment of these three jute mills about—1,000,000 bales will be absorbed locally.

INDIA-U.K. AIR TALKS POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, June 2 (API): The air talks which commenced here on May 25 between India and the United Kingdom have been adjourned till June 7 when the Australian delegation which arrives here on June 5 will join the discussions.

It is reported that the tdend of progress in these discussions between India and U. K. has so far been satisfactory. India is represented by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communications Minister, Mr. V. K. R. Menon, Secretary of the Communications Ministry, and Mr. T. P. Bhalla, Director General, Civil Aviation.

The United Kingdom is represented by Md. I. J. Dunnet and Mr. A. V. Davis of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Mr. R. S. Kinsey, Civil Air Adviser to the U. K. High Commissioner in Delhi.

NEHRU IN KASHMIR

Amidst the crowded programme, the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, takes a few moments off to go on a Shikara (a Kashmir boat) in a Lake at Srinagar during his recent visit to the city. Seated along with him are the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India and Lady Nye, wife of the U. K. High Commissioner in India.

INDIA AHEAD WITH CONTROL OF OPIUM DISTRIBUTION

Conference Of Chief Producing Countries To Meet In Turkey

LAKE SUCCESS, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations Narcotics Commission has decided to ask the Economic and Social Council to call a conference of the world's chief opium producing countries in September or October this year. The conference would take place at Istanbul or Ankara.

The Indian representative of the Commission, Mr. B. N. Nanda, associating his Government with the idea of holding such a conference said that India had gone further than most Governments in the control of opium distribution. A progressive cut in the availability of opium was being rigorously applied.

India, Mr. Nanda said, had now begun to manufacture its own narcotic drugs for medical and scientific uses.

He said he considered it important that India should be considered a manufacturer as well as a producer of opium.

By another resolution, the Commission decided to send a Commission of Inquiry to Bolivia and Peru to study the effects of cocoa leaf chewing and the possibility of limiting the production and distribution of cocoa leaves.

JORDAN MINISTER

WASHINGTON, June 1. (UPA) President Truman to-day told Dr. Yousef Haikal, first Minister of the Hashemite Jordan Kingdom to the United States, that it was a "matter of great satisfaction when formal diplomatic relations were established between your country and mine."

Truman added he was sure that these relations "will prove to be of great benefit to both our nations." Truman's remarks were made as Haikal presented his letters of credence to Truman at a White House ceremony.

He told the President that King Abdullah had instructed him to convey his friendly greetings and to express his "cordial wishes for continued prosperity of the United States." Haikal added, "May I express... my Government's and my peoples' admiration for your great country's achievements and their contribution to modern civilization."

HOUSING THE DISPLACED

Govt. To Grant Loans For Buildings

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Rules have been framed by the Government of Bombay for the grant of house-building loans to the co-operative societies of displaced persons and to individuals.

Under these rules, loans will be granted to the Co-operative housing societies constructing houses or tenements consisting of not more than two living rooms and a kitchen (with other amenities) and having a carpet area not exceeding 450 square feet, up to 75 per cent. of the total cost of the land and building in the case of tenant co-partnership societies and up to 60 per cent in the case of other societies. Interest will be charged at 3 per cent per annum.

Co-operative housing societies constructing houses or tenements of higher standards than those mentioned above, and having a carpet area exceeding 450 square feet, but not exceeding 800 square feet, will be granted loans up to the same percentages as stated above. Interests, however, in these cases will be charged at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS

Individuals constructing houses or tenements of approved design and layout and having a carpet area not exceeding 800 square feet, will be granted loans up to 60 per cent. or 50 per cent of the total cost of the land and building according as the carpet area is not in excess of 450 square feet or exceeds that figure. Interest will be charged at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. It must be proved to the satisfaction of the Government that an individual applying for a loan is unable to meet the whole cost of construction himself.

The maximum amount of the loan per tenement to be constructed in any of the townships or settlement sponsored by the Government will be Rs. 5,000. This limit might, in the discretion of the Government, be exceeded in the case of housing societies operating elsewhere on land separately acquired by them.

Armoury Museum Case Accused Plead 'Not Guilty'

NEW DELHI, June 2 (API).—Mr. Arthur Harry Frank Ballard, formerly in charge of the Armoury Museum, who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Delhi, on a charge of illicit sales of Government arms, had pleaded not guilty. His co-accused Havaldar Clerk Mulk Raj, who was also acquitted had similarly pleaded not guilty.

Owing to an error in transmission, they were both earlier wrongly reported to have pleaded guilty.

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

YESTERDAY, I gave in this column a summary of the observations made by Mr. T. C. Kantawala, the Housing Commissioner, in the course of a Rotary address, showing how impossible the housing problem in Bombay is. In view of this, it would be natural to think of substitutes and dream of prefabricated houses. What Mr. Kantawala has to say on the subject is so apposite, that it might just as well have been written to order for the "Mixed Grill." Therefore I should be forgiven if I quote the entire passage.

"There has been a lot of loose talk", said Mr. Kantawala, "about Prefabricated houses and Research. These two words are amongst those unfortunate ones from which far too much is expected. In regard to the possibility of prefabricated houses an extract from an important recent American book THE SEVEN MYTHS OF HOUSING by Nathan Stratus who was the head of the United States Federal Housing Authority would be of great interest. He says:

"Practically every month during my tenure of four years, some new invention was brought to our attention and we were assured that it would solve the Housing problem. Like the fountain of youth, the synthetic, portable, prefabricated house is always about to be discovered. People like to believe that the problem of slums and bad housing are about to be solved by the discovery of new methods of construction described as "Pre-fabrication." There seems to be little prospect of coming to grips with the Housing Problems, so long as we continue to pursue this "will-o'-the-wisp."

"My experience as Housing Commissioner for the last two years is the same. I have not so far come across any satisfactory method of constructing prefabricated houses locally with speed and economy.

"The same is true about 'Research' so far as it applies to alternative building materials. In England, after the first world war, the energies of the authorities concerned were spent for 3-4 years on experimenting with different materials, when bricks were not easily available. In the end, however, when an adequate supply of bricks became available, every Housing Committe with a sigh of relief dropped the alternative and went back to the brick house. As Kipling says in his TRUTHFUL SONG:

"I tell this tale which is strictly true
Just by way of convincing you,
How little since things were made,
Things have altered in the building trade."

"So far as India is concerned, suitable earth is available in several places for the manufacture of bricks and there is no reason why the full requirements of bricks cannot be met by speeding up the production of bricks. I do not believe that any alternative form of walling would on the whole be better or cheaper than a well-built brick or stone wall."

FATHER AGED 17? ACCUSED OF KILLING BABY

KENT (By Mail)

"They won't hang me, will they?" was the question alleged at Tonbridge to have been addressed by a 17-year-old father to the detective sergeant who arrested him on a charge of murdering his baby daughter.

His 18-year-old wife, who did not give evidence, smiled to him when the youth, Maurice Herbert Sidney Thompson, a tractor driver, of Beggar's Barn, Penshurst, Kent, was sent for trial at the Old Bailey after pleading not guilty to the murder of Patricia Miriam Thompson, aged 3 months.

Mr. J. F. Claxton, prosecuting, alleged that Thompson made two statements to the police. In the first he said that he found the baby lying on her face in the perambulator, and a neighbour, Mrs. Chapman, was called, but failed to revive her.

Dr. H. Willington was sent for, and found the baby dead. There were fairly deep indentations on the face, and a shawl wrapped tightly around the child resembled the style of an Egyptian mummy.

Mr. Harry Wale, Thompson's father-in-law, told the magistrate, Sir William Nottidge, that he heard his daughter, in a stricken state, say to Thompson: "Oh! No, Maurice, you wouldn't; you couldn't. You love the baby like I do". She was very upset and was crying on his shoulder Thompson whispered in reply: "I did, Mariam".

Det.-Sergt. S. R. Wellband, said that when told that a doctor would have to examine the body of the child, Thompson asked: "They won't hang me, will they?" Knowing how old the youth was, he replied: "No". Thompson then said: "All right, I will tell you about it".

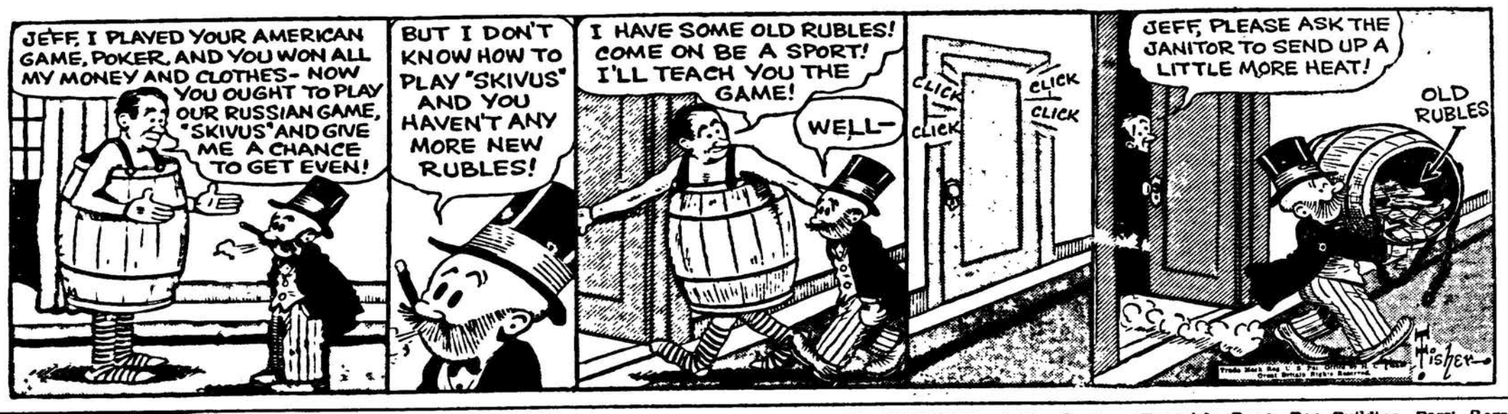
The sergeant added that on the way to Sevenoaks Police-station, where he was charged, Thompson asked to see his wife. Mrs. Thompson embraced him, and asked: "You didn't do it, did you, Maurice?" Thompson, alleged the sergeant, replied: "Yes, Miriam, I did".

INDIAN DELEGATES TO I. L. O.

BANGALORE, June 2. (A. P. I.): Mr. K. T. BhashyamA, Alternative delegate and Adviser to the Indian delegation to the 32 session of the International Labour Organisation meeting in Geneva on June 8, left this morning by air for Bombay enroute to Geneva.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, That's All We Got Out Of Russia Anyway

By BUD FISHER


JEFF, I PLAYED YOUR AMERICAN GAME, POKER, AND YOU WON ALL MY MONEY AND CLOTHES- NOW YOU OUGHT TO PLAY OUR RUSSIAN GAME, "SKIVUS" AND GIVE ME A CHANCE TO GET EVEN!
BUT I DON'T KNOW HOW TO PLAY "SKIVUS" AND YOU HAVEN'T ANY MORE NEW RUBLES!
I HAVE SOME OLD RUBLES! COME ON BE A SPORT! I'LL TEACH YOU THE GAME!
WELL—
CLICK
CLICK
CLICK
CLICK
JEFF, PLEASE ASK THE JANITOR TO SEND UP A LITTLE MORE HEAT!
OLD RUBLES
Fisher

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co, Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.